THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXI[illegible] Historical Society [illegible] POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1924.

To Obtain the Finest

uncolored green tea procurable

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"SALADA"

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GREEN TEA

Superior to the best Japans. Try it today.

DOXSEE & CO.

January Sale of Winter Millinery

We are making a special effort to clean up our stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats, as our capacity is small for packing them away for another season, therefore every Hat will be at a price to clear.

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Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment at prices to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Money Saving Opportunity

All Winter Goods at BARGAIN PRICES.

Get our prices on Rubbers and Felt Goods.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

W.W.ADAMS

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Newburgh, - Ont.

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Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

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INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of compaines to choose from.

Office:

Residence, Roblin, Main Street.

27-tf

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.

University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

FOR SALE—Six shoats also a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows. Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE—One eighteen passenger bus on 1923 Ford chassis with electric starter, in use only 6 months, in good running order, equipped with double shock absorbers front and rear, Alemite timer, tools, baggage carriers, 2 spare tires and rims, two dome lights inside of body for night driving, spring seats, large windows, which can be raised separately. Will sell to-gether or separately and will consider any reasonable offer. Apply R. S. WALKER, 189 Clergy St., Kingston, or phone 1352-J.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200 acre farm in 4th concession of Richmond, at Empey Hill, convenient to church and school. 150 acres in solid block of work land, free from stone, 35 acres of heavy timbered land, good sugar bush, 3 never failing wells and spring in pasture, 2 houses on farm, cottage house nearly new, serviceable out-buildings, good orchard fenced with wire fencing. This will be sold at a bargain. 4 miles from Deseronto, six from Napanee. For particulars apply to BYRON DEMOREST, Marysville, R: R.1, care of LEONARD MELBURN. Possession at once. 4-d

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1924

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated January 8th, 1924.

Saving Inspires Confidence

THE feeling of independence and self-respect which comes to one who has money in the bank is more than worth all the effort involved in accumulating the savings. It is reassuring to possess a growing bank account which will enable you to meet the emergencies as well as the opportunities of to-morrow.

You are invited to open a savings account at our nearest branch.

THE
DOMINION BANK
NAPANEE BRANCH,

C. PATTON CARR, Manager.

How to Invest.

WHEN you have saved enough money with which to buy a Canadian Government or Municipal Bond consult this bank and obtain free information as to the particular offering best suited to your needs.

Standard Service gives impartial investment intelligence gladly on request. 438

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
January 14th, 1924.

Council met in its inaugural session on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Clerk W. A. Grange declared the election of the members of council and that the members had taken their declarations of qualification and oath of office.

Rev. A. J. Wilson opened the session with a short service.

Mayor MacGregor announced that any remarks he had to make would be made at the evening session.

The Council on motion went into Committee of the whole to strike the standing committees for the year. Reeve Graham in the chair.

Mayor MacGregor moved, seconded by Coun. Simpson, that the following be the Standing Committees :

Finance—Chariman, M. C. Burgess, J. M. Smpson, M. P. Graham.

Streets—Charman, M. P. Graham ; T. H. Huffman, W. J. Jewell.

Fre, Water and Light—Chairman, W. G. Paul ; M. P. Graham, M. C. Burgess.

Printing and By-Laws—Chairman, J. M. Simpson ; M. C. Burgess, W. G. Paul.

Town Property—Chairman, W. J. Jewell ; W. H. Dunbar, J. M. Simpson.

Market and Police—Chairman, T. H. Hffman ; W. G. Paul, W. H. Dunbar.

Poor and Sanitary—Chairman, W. H. Dunbar ; W. J. Jewell, T. H. Huffman.

Motion carried.

Committee rose and reported the Standing Committees appointed as above.

Council adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mayor MacGregor, after a few introductory remarks read to the Council the following address :

Napanee, Jan. 14th, 1924.

Gentlemen :—

It has been customary for several years for the Mayor, upon meeting the incoming Council, to make some summary of the Council's activities during the year preceding, and also to make some reference to the new matters that should, or are likely to, engage the Council during the current term It seems to have been a good plan to thus endeavor to link up the old with the new. It seldom happens that a new council does not contain some new faces to freshen up the old and keep the old from falling into ruts.

The basis of the whole municipal machinery is the question of finance. The Corporation is like any business and must have money to run it, and practically the only source of municipal revenue is by taxation. The only collections the town makes, except through the collector of taxes, are from licenses, rent of Town Hall, fines and fees from the Magistrate, market tolls and the County grant for roads. The question of finance thus resolves itself into the problem of keeping down the rate of taxation to as low a point as is possible, consistent with efficiency. The tax rate last year was 40 mills of which 14 mills were for schools.

The expenditures are mostly fixed and therefore uncontrollable. We pay practically the same amount each year for lighting the streets and public buildings and for water for fire protection. The debentures, principal and interest as they mature, must be met and this item will not be reduced materially for five or six years, when the last of the old railway debentures will be retired.

The largest apparent item of controllable expenditure is for streets but modern traffic and modern standards require that the roads shall be hard and smooth and free from dust. It necessarily follows that much money must be expended. The public would not tolerate the muddy and unsanitary streets that were formerly good enough.

All the Committees have more or less controllable expenditure and they should early survey their requirements so that when the estimates are up for duscussion, we may fairly and accurately measure our requirements.

If the Board of Education would give us its requisition early and the County would strike its County rate not later than the March session, we could make our Municipal levy at least three months earlier and save considerable bank interest.

Our total debenture debt is $315,000 but if we deduct the Water Works debentures and the Dundas paving bonds, our debenture debt is very little over $100,000 which would appear to leave us in a good sound financial position, considering our taxable assessment and the permanent improvements we have.

On December 15th, 1923, we had an overdraft of $12256.72 and uncollected taxes amounting to $50038.52, leaving out net floating debt $7218.25. This debt would have been very much reduced last year had it not been necessary to spend a much larger amount on the streets than provided for in the estimates. This extra expenditure was incurred by reason of extra oiling and from the necessity of rebuilding some highways broken up by the construction of water main extensions. We should endeavor this year to eliminate all extras for the purpose of liquidating this overdraft.

The sewerage disposal plant was thoroughly overhauled last fall at considerable expense, but the Town Property Committee must make periodic inspections in order that it may be kept at all times in thorough working order. We pride ourselves on the healthful conditions of our Town and we must watch that it is kept so.

The care of the poor and helpless through outside institutions is not satisfactory and we should urge the County to immediately make a start towards the erection of a County House of Industry. Considerable money has already been provided for that purpose.

We should bring some pressure to bear upon The Canadian Canners, Ltd., to have them reopen the Canning Factory plant or lease or sell it to some Company that will do so. It is a great disadvantage to the farmers in our district that they have not a factory where they may dispose of their fruit products.

It is very difficult to get industries of the right sort to locate and we should be very watchful of our opportunities for new Industries and should urge the Napanee Board of Commerce to give assistance. The Board has not had any open meetings during the past year, but we think that it should have at least two meetings per year at which the members of the County Council should attend, if for no other purpose than to create a real community spirit.

The Eastern approach to the town has been beautified and something further can be done by further improvements in the parking grounds at the Falls. Every citizen should take an interest in his municipality and the more one does any constructive work for the Town he lives in, the more he will become attached to it. Service should be the motto of all citizens whether in the Council or not.

In respect to the several Committees, do not let them be one man jobs. Consult those on your Committees and when you come to Council with your plans, your recommendations will have added weight.

I desire further to direct your attention to a subject of a somewhat different character. You will remember that at the Nomination meeting, I made reference to the growing menace to the youth of the Town through the indiscriminate sale of flavoring extracts.. I had no axe to grind by taking the stand I then did as I had already been assured of the Mayorality for the ensuing year. But out of honesty to myself and to the constituents I represent, I could not do otherwise, and now that we are met as a Council for the first time this year, I desire to reiterate the sentiments of that address and to make it clear that I intend to purge vigorously my opposition to the conditions there referred to, and to you in whom the citizens of the Town have placed confidence and to whom they have entrusted the keeping of the public interests, I look for support in the effort to stamp out that nefarious business. The hotelmen of Napanee who suffered most financially by the passing of the O.T.A. have sought to live up both to the letter and the spirit of that law, while others, under cover of a loop-hole in the act, are making the profit which formerly, and legally, belonged to them.

Gentlemen, the boys of to-day will be sitting in these council chairs directing the affairs of the town long before we consider ourselves old and long after our names are but a memory. We have a solemn responsibility, not only to the men and women who elected us, but as well for the generations to follow, and nothing must be left undone that will secure them against those who for mercenary considerations would weaken both mentally and physically the youth of the town. The government has already been approached, and must be approached again, for in their hands alone lies the power to remedy the law.

But after all, gentlemen, you must recognize with me that, even though we do secure legislation to cover the sale of essences it will depend on the good will and public interest of the citizens generally. Our duty as a Council is clear, but the final responsibility must rest, as it always rests, on the citizens themselves, and in this case, particularly on the business men and business women of the town.

In conclusion, I know we have a good Council and if we work faithfully and in harmony, we will get results.

Yours sincerely,
A. MACGREGOR, Mayor.

On motion of Coun. Paul, seconded by Coun. Simpson, the address of the Mayor was laid on the table for future reference.

Mr. A. E. Paul applied for the position of auditor for the year 1924.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Excelsior Fire Brigade asking for an increase in salary of $10.00 per man.

Referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee for a report.

Mr. Sam Smith made application for the position of caretaker of the Disposal Works at $200.00 per year, and of the town hall at a salary of $75.00.

Referred to the Town Property Committee.

The different members of the Council, as Chairman of the several different committees, all made short addresses as to their policy during the coming year.

BY-LAWS.

A By-Law was passed naming the following members to compose the Court of Revision for the year 1924 : Councillors Burgess, J. M. Simpson, W. J. Jewell and Reeve Graham.

A By-Law was passed appointing Jas. Thomson a member of the Board of Education for the current term of three years.

A By-Law was passed appointing Dr. R. A. Leonard a member of the local Board of Health for the year 1924.

A By-Law was passed appointing Wm. McLaughlin and D. J. Hogan auditors for the year 1924, at a salary of $60.00 each.

A By-Law was passed appointing W. S. Herrington, K.C., as Town Solicitor for the year 1924, at a salary of $100.00 per year.

A By-law was passed adopting the assessment made in 1923 as the assessment upon which the rate of taxation for 1924 shall be levied.

A By-Law was passed appointing Constable Cook as Sanitary Inspector for the year 1924, at a salary of $100.00.

A By-Law was passed fixing interim appropriation for the different committees until the estimates are brought down, as follows:

Streets $5000.00, Fire, Water and Light $5000.00, Printing and By-Laws $500.00, Town Property $500.00, Poor and Sanitary $500.00, Market and Police $1200.00, Contingent $1000.00.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Burgess, that the Finance Committee draft a resolution to be presented to the Council at its next meeting, dealing with the question of the sale of extracts, and if the resolution is satisfactory to the council it will be forwarded to the Provincial Government.

Moved by Reeve Graham, seconded by Coun. Simpson, that the town treasurer be instructed to return the town account to the Bank of Montreal.

This resolution evoked considerable discussion among the members of the council.

Reeve Graham called for the yeas and nays on the question and following is the vote :

Yeas—Dunbar, Jewell, Simpson, Graham—4.

Nays—Burgess, Huffman, MacGregor, Paul—4.

The mayor declared the motion lost.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid :

A. E. Paul	$40.00
Geo. Greer	48.00
A. T. Harshaw & Son	6.50
S. C. Denison	9.20
J. L. Boyes & Son	2.80
Wilfred Wilson	16.55
Beaver Office	89.30
Napanee Express	31.45

Several accounts from the Hydro Electric Commission and the Bell Telephone Co. were referred to the Town Clerk, with power to act.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

1924.

Amherst Island—H. [illegible] Patterson.
Adolphustown—J. S. Johnston.
Bath—M. Mellow.
Camden—J. Hannah
R. J. Cousins.
Denbigh—F. Rodgers.
Ernesttown—W. C. T. Loyst.
Ross Peters.
North Fredericksburgh—H. Milling.
South Fredericksburgh—J. L. Smith.
Kaladar, A. & E.—R. J. Campbell.
Newburgh—Thos. McNeely.
Napanee—M. P. Graham.
Richmond—Robt. Paul.
Sheffield—F. G. Young.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PIn the estate of Samuel John Close, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Samuel John Close, late of the township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A.D., 1924, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1924, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER
& GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserve bid, on Saturday, February 2nd, 1924, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, the following valuable farm property described as follows ;

"ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of South Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the west three-quarters of lot number twenty-five (25) in the first concession of the said Township of South Fredericksburgh, containing by admeasurement one hunder and fifty acres be the same more or less."

This property is situated on the Bay shore about two miles west of the village of Bath, and has the usual farm buildings and a quantity of good hardwood.

For further particulars of sale apply to Robert E. Meyers, Napanee, Ontario, or J. E. Madden, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario, his solicitor.

H. W. GALLAGHER,
Auctioneer.

Dated at the Town of Napanee, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1923.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM MURIEL PAUL.

53 Rue Claude Bernard,
Paris v 2 France,
Dec. 23rd, 1923.

My Dear Mother and Father :

I will start my letter to-night, but will not send it off for a day or so, as I suppose you would like to know just what I did on Christmas, besides your letter hasn't come this week and I expect it in the morning. There is so much mail at Christmas that the letters cannot all be delivered right away.

I was very lucky last week, I received a letter from Marion and one from Allie, also one from Inez and one from Mary Crossley, also a book of views of Temple Church, London, and a letter from Miss Anscott, a nice girl I met in Italy In Allie's letter was enclosed one from Mrs. Harvey, of Bruno, asking for my address. She has come to England on a long visit and is at a place near Folkstone on the road from Paris to London and would like me to look her up. I have written her that I can, perhaps, do so on my way to London next summer.

The weather here is like we have early in April. The grass is as green as in summer and the ivy, on the walls surrounding the garden, is as green and luxuriant as in summer. It rains nearly every day, but it is not the kind of rain that makes the people stay indoors. On the contrary it is a warm, friendly kind of rain, rather pleasant to be out in. It rained last Thursday, the day of Miss Andrews' tea, but as I have a new pair of violet colored shoes (the latest style here) I was determined to wear them, so carried them, in a box and put them on outside the door and everybody thought they were lovely. Miss Andrews has an M.A. degree from Edinburgh University and is here studying at the Sorbonne.

Last Friday p.m. I went down town and had a fine time looking in the shop windows, watching the crowd, etc. I noticed a sign in a shop window in the Rue de Rivoli which amused me very much. It said, "English spoken, American understood." I had a fine time choosing presents for all my family—which I didn't get—but just chose in my mind. You, being domino specialists, were to get a cunning little box of chocolate dominoes.

Yesterday Miss Portsmouth and I went to a theatre to see "Cyrano de Bergerac." It is the most beautiful play. The play itself is finer than "The Lady with the Camelias," but I enjoyed "The Lady with the Camelias" even more than "Cyrano" because I did not care much for the actor who took the part of "Cprano." He had a loud, blustering voice and I had difficulty in understanding all he said. After the show we walked along the Grand Boulevards. Such crowds ! All along the sidewalks next the road are little booths or "Kiosques" where merchants are selling everything under the light of the sun. There are always some Kiosques on the sidewalks, but near Christmas time the number is greatly increased. Two young Frenchmen got into a fight. We were right near them, and stopped a moment to watch them and when we started to go on we had great difficulty to squeeze through the crowd that had collected. The French simply adore a row. They waved their arms and cheered, first one and then the other of the combatants.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Well, my dear family, your letter came last night and it is superfluous to say that I was delighted to get it. I read it once after dinner, before starting off for midnight mass, and several times after I got back.

We are having wonderfully mild weather now. It was a lot cooler in October than now. The sun is shining brilliantly to-day. I have my desk by the open window in the sun, as I write this. This morning I received a pretty card and kind note from Mrs. Terrill.

I must tell you about the midnight mass I went to last night. Allie said in her letter, "I suppose you will be going to midnight mass in Notre Dame." One would naturally suppose that Notre Dame would have the most splendid mass of all, but it is not so. St. Eustache is the most renowned of all the churches of Paris for its music at Christmas and St. Sulpice is second. We went to St. Sulpice as all the places had been booked at St. Eustache two weeks before. I called for Miss Portsmouth at her pension (boarding house) as all the pensionaires and M'lle Perier—the lady of the house—were going together and M'lle Perier had invited me to go back to her house with them after the mass and have something to eat. We got to the church at 9.30 and stood in a quene, fortunately inside the church, till 10 o'clock, when they collected our 3 francs a-piece and let us into the main nave facing the master altar. We had splendid seats. The mass didn't begin until a quarter to twelve, but I didn't find the time long. It is a beautiful church, though not very old, dating from the early Renaissance. The interior of the church is divided by huge stone pillars into three naves, surrounded by 18 side chapels. A priest celebrated the mass in each of these chapels at the same time as it was celebrated in front of the chief altar. By 10.30 the church was packed as full as it could hold. The altar was very pretty. All the altars here are very imposing and of course this was especially decorated for Christmas, with green palms, gilt palms, a very large statue of the Virgin and a small one of Christ on the Cross and a couple of hundred candles, I should think. There is a wonderful organ, some say the best in the city, but I guess that is a matter of opinion. The organist is M. Vidar, perhaps Aunt Allie will have heard of him. He is also a composer. His playing was certainly wonderful. It seemed to me as good as Marcel Dupre's. There was a large choir and an orchestra of violins and harps. It was the most impressive church service I have ever seen. I thought about you all and wished you could have been there. One of the pieces the choir sang was "Adestes Fideles" our "O Come all ye Faithful." It was sung all in Latin, still the tune reminded me of home and I liked to hear it. It was after two o'clock when I left M'lle Perier's. The shops were closed but the wine-shops and cafes were open and there were lots of people on the street.

I guess I have told you, haven't I, that the cafe's have tables and chairs on the sidewalks ? When it got too cold they didn't have them on the street, but as it got near Christmas they set their tables on the street again with stoves here and there among the tables.

I went on Tuesday with Miss Portsmouth to "L. Anglin" in the theatre—Sarah Barnhardt. It was lovely, but such a sad play. I would have preferred something jollier, but the French seem to prefer to end their novels and plays tragically.

Dec. 30th.

I have spent the afternoon walking—in the rain—but if one stayed indoor in Paris whenever it rained one would get out very, very seldom. I supposed that probably it always rained like this at Paris, but no, this fall and winter the amount of rain has been exceptionally great. In fact, if it rains a day or so more there will be a flood. The Seine is on the point of overflowing. This afternoon I noticed that trees and sidewalks were under water and I was not in the lowest part of the city.

On the bank of the Seine by the Pont de Alma, there is a statue of a Zouave soldier. In 1910 the water came up to his forehead and there was a big inundation which caused great loss of property and even some loss of life. Every day the papers tell how high the water is. It is up to the base of his neck now. It is to be hoped it will stop raining now. If there is a flood you will know that this part of the city is all right because all the Latin quarter is hilly.

I went into four churches that I passed to see the "creche" that is the representation of the manger, the child, etc. In all but one of the churches I visited the cows and sheep were little animals only about half as big as the Christ child and in other ways the whole thing was terribly out of proportion. In the church of St. Roch, however, creche was really lovely, very artistic, life size figures and a cow as large as ours also some sheep and hens.

On Friday Miss Portsmouth and I went to Versailles. It takes about 40 minutes. It is a most amazing place, the most sumptuous palace in the world. I cannot begin to tell you about it. It would take pages and pages, and anyway you can read about it in the Reference Library. There was one thing I must tell you about—The jewel case of Marie Antoinette. It is taller and longer than a piano, an exquisitely shaped thing standing on beautifully carved gold legs. It is inlaid with mother-of-pearl and beautiful blue and grey metal. I coveted this to put my onyx ring in. (Ha, Ha).

Our work at the Sorbonne is very, very interesting. Every two weeks one of the Professors takes us out to some interesting historical place to explain something of the development of art, etc. Our visit to Notre Dame last week with Miss Bertram was simply delightful. She is pretty, beautifully dressed and altogether charming, and explains things in such an interesting way. Next week we go to the Musee Chury. I'm in the best of health and very much interested in my work.

Muriel.

JANUARY
1924

Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases
Full Moon
Jan. 21st

16 Wed. Speak the truth and respect thyself
And others will respect thee also.
17 Thur. Mrs. Muddler, "Tommy put on your mittens and keep an eye on your ears so they won't freeze.
18 Fri. Make the long evenings pleasant for the children and teach them to be honourable in all things.
19 Sat. Beware of scandal-mongers, shun them as poison.
20 Sun. Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at His footstool.
21 Mon. Cold days are the woodman's harvest time.
22 Tues. The time for sleighrides—fill your basket and go for an old time surprise party.

J. AMES.

Next May You'll be Glad You're a Member of the

CHEVROLET

Springtime Club

This winter you'll have money to invest. Next Spring you'll want a car.

Why not invest this winter's money in next spring's car, by joining the Chevrolet Springtime Club? Instead of *paying* interest you will be *getting* interest at 6%. On the first of May your brand-new Superior Chevrolet will be delivered—just in time for the fine weather and the pleasures of spring and summer driving. On the first of May, you'll be glad you joined the Chevrolet Springtime Club. Ask the dealers whose names appear here.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Agent
Napanee, Ont.

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

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Napanee Ont.

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Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

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Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

ELEPHANTS.

Jumbo Was the Largest Beast In Captivity.

Hunters have from time to time reported seeing elephants larger than any they have killed, and since the biggest elephant shot and accurately measured was some inches short of twelve feet it may be that this height is reached on occasion. Jumbo is supposed to have been the largest elephant ever in captivity, and his advertised height was 12 feet. The fact is that he measured just 10 feet 9 inches, the extra fifteen inches existing in the mind of Mr. P. T. Barnum, who perhaps in this as in other instances marvelled at his own moderation. The largest elephant killed fell to the gun of Major Power-Cotton on the upper Nile, and measured 11 feet, 6½ inches. E. S. Grogan, another English big game hunter, bagged a bull only half an inch shorter, while Carl E. Akeley shot one 11 feet, 4 inches tall. Col. Roosevelt, on his visit to Central Africa some years ago, shot an elephant 10 feet, 9 inches high, and this is the largest in the collection of the National Museum at Washington. Mr. Heller accompanied the former president on this hunting expedition and was joint author with Col. Roosevelt of the book on African game animals.

In this book they record having seen elephants in herds of from forty to fifty, several of them falling to their guns. One herd was accompanied by a large flock of herons which perched themselves on the elephants' backs and moved with them when they had finished feeding. The elephants apparently did not object to the society of the birds, but they were dangerous companions since they advertised the presence of the grazing herd by perching on the acacia bushes as the animals fed.

Find Mexican Buried City.

The discovery was made by engineers who were looking for earths suitable for cement, of a wonderful buried city in Mexico. They were digging at the foot of Mount Colima, the treacherous volcano, in the state of Jalisco, which towers 12,700 feet into the clouds, when suddenly they came upon pottery and buildings that seemed to indicate an advanced civilization of very ancient date. They made extensive excavations, with the result that what appears to be a great ruined city was revealed.

The pottery has strange, unknown inscriptions upon it, and there are pyramids, lost to the world for centuries, with writing on the walls. The pyramids and the other buildings are designed and erected with great skill, such as none but a civilized race could have shown; and there is a great determination on the part of American archaelogists and scholars to explore this area and build up the story of the past.

Apparently this ancient city, nestling comfortably at the foot of the volcano, suffered the fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum at some unknown period.

Colima is a treacherous volcano, and was in eruption in 1869, in 1881, and again in 1890. In the distant past, however, it seems to have poured forth huge volumes of lava and ashes, which swept down the mountain side and buried the city.

The soil all round the mountain is very fertile, and a number of farmers cultivate their crops; but the jungle has covered many miles of territory, and fierce wild beasts hold sway in the district.

Meteor Hits Statue.

A meteorite fell at Abingaon, England, recently which damaged a statue. It was an unusual large specimen and it was fortunate that nobody was hurt. It has been estimated by scientists that some 20,000,000 enter the earth's atmosphere every day. Their average weight is about one-fifth of an ounce, and each year over 40,000 tons of meteoric dust falls on the earth's surface. Analysis of meteorites found after falling shows them to be composed of a kind of iron, about the some specific gravity as wrought iron. Fortunately nearly all big meteorites have fallen in sparsely populated districts. The biggest known to have fallen in Great Britain, fell in a field at Rowton, Shropshire, on April 20, 1876. It can be seen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. It is composed of pure iron, weighing 8 lb.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR.

Douglas Is a Beautiful and Graceful Tree.

The cedars of Lebanon are famed ins ong and story and legend; rising to a height of fifty to eighty feet they are indeed beautiful and graceful trees. In our own Dominion, however, we have a tree that surpasses the famous cedar, that attains an average height of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty feet, and sometimes three hundred and fifty feet, and whose girth is of gigantic proportions.

This is the Douglas fir that ranges from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta through to the coast in British Columbia. In Alberta it is found as far north as the headwaters of the Athabaska river, but in the interior of British Columbiaits range extends to lakes Bubine and Stuart.

In appearance the Douglas fir is exceedingly beautiful. The tapering trunk is straight and free from limbs for seventy feet or more; the crown is sharply pyramidal at first; becoming more or less flat in old trees; the branches have many long, hanging side branchlets. Dark green above the leaves are pale green underneath, and are arranged in two ranks, but not as distinctly so as those of the balsam fir. The cones hang down instead of standing erect as in the firs, and the three-pointed bracts which are attached to the scales are long and conspicuous. Its bark becomes deeply furrowed and is sometimes ten to twelve feet thick.

Many of the trees now growing in British Columbia are known to be more than five hundred years old and the Douglas fir has known to reach the age of one thousand years before showing signs of decay.

Larger structural timbers can be obtained from the Douglas fir than from any American tree, and many of these firs yield forty to fifty thousand feet of lumber, sufficient to build half a dozen modern bungalows. Its wood is the strongest in the world for its weight that is obtainable in commercial sizes and quantities; it increases in strength as it seasons and is ideal for building and structural timber. Now that it has been found possible to treat the Douglas fir efficiently with creosote oil (which protects it against the attacks of marine borers) it can be employed for piles in salt water harbors, and lately there has been a rapid increase in its use in the construction of wharves, docks and breakwaters.

The Douglas fir, however, is not used solely on account of its size and strength. Its grain is very beautiful and it is being largely used for interior decoration and various kinds of carving.

David Douglas who discovered and named these trees was born in Scone, Scotland, in 1798. He soon attracted attention by his knowledge of botanical matters and was sent to the United States as botanical collector for the Horticultural Society in London. He travelled extensively in North America and then went to the Hawaiian Islands where he was killed by a bull in 1834.

Glassmaking in England.

Little glass was manufactured in England till the middle of the sixteenth century, when continental craftsmen obtained license to set up kilns. From the middle of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century the industry greatly flourished, and during all that time London was the premier glassmaking city in England. Glasshouse Yard, Blackfriars, preserves in its name remembrance of one of the early glassworks which has been traced back to the year 1607. As the seventeenth century closed there were as many as twenty-six glasshouses in and about London. To-day, in the wide embrace of Greater London, the full number can be counted on the fingers and thumb of one hand, and certain of these are specialized, for electric bulb-making and bottle-making. It has probably been forgotten that till seventy-five years ago the product of the glassmaker was hampered by excise duty. The works at Whitefriars long preserved the old exciseman's sentry-boxes. Chance's great glasshouse, near Birmingham, was founded in 1815, and there the system of glass for flashing signals from lighthouses has been greatly developed.

NEW TRAFFIC LAW EFFECTIVE WITH NEW YEAR

MOTORISTS SHOULD KNOW REQUIREMENTS OF NEW ACT.

On December 31st, the new Highway Traffic Act came into force throughout Ontario. For some years the traffic laws of the Province have been covered by three separate Acts. The Motor Vehicles Act dealt with the operation of Motor Vehicles in general; the Load of Vehicles Act contained provisions governing the weight, speed, size of loads on all vehicles, including motor trucks; and the Highway Travel Act set forth the rules of the road as effecting both motor and horse-drawn vehicles. These Acts had been amended frequently since their inception, with the result that they were difficult to understand and were, owing to the rapid advance in the us of motor vehicles, not as up-to-date as they might be.

During the summer and autumn of 1922, a special committee of the legislature held public sittings at various points in the Province and received the opinions of motorists, truck owners, manufacturers and police officials. As a result of the information secured, and the ideas received, it was decided to consolidate all traffic laws in one Act to be known as the Highway Traffic Act. This was presented to the legislature as passed during the 1923 session of the legislature and it would appear from a perusal of its requirements that it leaves little to be desired. It is extremely easy to understand. Separate sections deal with the various divisions of traffic laws such as speed, equipment, garage licenses, chauffeurs' licenses, weight and load, rules of the road; responsibility for accidents, traction engines, etc. Another important feature is the stating of the penalties for violations of the requirements of the Act, immediately following the description of these requirements.

A few of the more important points are briefly summarized as follows :

The speed limits are the same as before, viz. 25 miles an hour in the country and 20 miles in cities, towns and villages, with limits of 10 and 12½ miles an hour in corporations and in the country respectively, past intersections where the view is obscured.

Notwithstanding the speed limits stated above, anyone who drives a motor vehicle recklessly or negligently or in a manner dangerous to the public is liable to a maximum penalty of $200, shall be liable to imprisonment up to sixty days, and may have the permit for the car cancelled for a period not greated than six months. Where a speed greater than 40 miles an hour is made the offender is subject to the same penalties and magistrates have no option other than to treat it as reckless driving.

Tail lights shall be of at least four candle power and are required to properly illuminate the number plates.

When cars are standing on the road, one light carried on the left side will be allowed if it is clearly visible for a distance of two hundred feet from the front and rear and shows white in front and red to the rear.

Brakes are subject to inspection by police officials, and if not in good order the police may order the driver to have them properly adjusted.

No flanges or clamps are allowed on wheels, which may in any way injure the road.

Cars must not be bought, sold or wrecked if the manufacturers' serial number is defaced or removed.

No vehicles which with their loads weigh more than ten tons can use the roads without special permits. Such permits may be granted by the authorities having control of the roads such as villages, towns, cities, townships, counties and the Department of Highways.

Up to Dec. 31st, 1925, motor trucks which, with their loads, exceed ten tons in weight, and which were previously registered in Ontario, may receive special permits to carry a maximum load of five tons.

After January 1st, 1926, motor trucks with their loads must not weigh more than eight tons.

All vehicles with tires less than 6 inches in width must not have a greater load on any wheel that will exert a pressure of 500 pounds for each inch in width. Thus a 5-inch tire must not carry a total weight greater than 2,500 pounds. For tires over six inches in width the maximum weight per inch in width is 600 pounds, consequently an 8-inch tire may carry 4,800 pounds.

Broken or defaced tires will not be permitted and all solid tires must have 1½ inches of rubber between the rim and the road.

During the months of March and April, motor trucks rated at more than one ton must not carry more than half the rated load outside of cities and towns separated from the counties for municipal purposes. During the same period all other vehicles are restricted to a wheel load of 250 pounds for each inch of tire width without special permit.

Motor trucks must not carry a load greater than that for which they are registered.

All vehicles while carrying loads, extending over the rear for more than five feet, must carry a red flag by day and a red light at night attached to the rear of the load.

Bicycles are required to carry red lamps or reflectors at the rear.

Spotlights will be permitted, provided they are stationary and are attached to the left of the motor vehicle, with the light directed to the right-hand side, striking the road within 75 feet in front of the vehicle. Movable spotlights are not allowed.

Probably the most outstanding change in the Act is that providing for the recording of convictions on the permit issued for motor vehicles and for the cancellation of the permits on three convictions for certain offenses. Permit cards will have space provided on them for the recording of convictions and motorists who are summoned will be required to present these in court in order that the magistrates may endorse them. The amount of the fines, and the cancellation of the permits, in many cases, depend on the number of convictions and the above procedure is necessary in order that magistrates may know how many previous convicitions have been made. At the same time magistrates report all convictions to the Minister of Highways who may at any time for misconduct or for violations of the provisions of the Act or any regulations thereunder suspend or cancel any permit or license.

A new provision in the Act that motorists will appreciate is the limit of ten days required for the serving of summonses. In the past unnecessary time has elapsed between the offence and the serving of the summonses. The limit of ten days may however be extended by magistrates in cases where it is evident that offenders could not be served or were intentionally avoiding service of summonses.

A limitation has also been placed on the time during which civil action for recovery of damages occasioned by motor vehicles may be taken. In the past action could be brought at any time, long after details of the alleged injury were forgotten and long after witnesses could be retained. The new Act provides that no action shall be brought after six months following the damage.

All garages must obtain licenses from the Department of Highways and must keep a record and must report to the Department all motor vehicles bought, sold or wrecked by them, within six days. They are also required to report all cars or trucks which remain on their premises for more than two weeks without good reason.

While the above is a brief outline of the general features of the Act, it is the duty of owners or drivers of vehicles to study the requirements of the Act and become familiar with them.

All licenses and permits are issued by the Department of Public Highways, in which the administration of the Act is vested. Permits and markers can be obtained direct from the Department at Toronto or from the local agents of the Department of which there is at least one in each county of the Province. Chauffeurs licenses and garage licenses can be secured only from the Department at Toronto.

The new Act has been published in a convenient booklet form and will be mailed on application to the ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, MOTOR VEHICLE BRANCH, HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO.

NEW MOTOR SHIP.

To Be Used In the Canadian-Australasian Service.

Details concerning the new motorship that is being built for operation in the Canadian-Australasian service, for which the Canadian Pacific are acting as operating agents, have now been received. The motorship is under construction at the Clyde yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., and when completed will be the largest motorship in the world having a displacement tonnage of twenty thousand. On the Pacific she will be exceded in size by only two ships, the Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia. The new vessel is to be called Aorangi, which is the Maori name for Mount Cook, New Zealand, and the same name as given a well known trans-Pacific liner of earlier days.

The Aorangi will be 600 feet in length, with a 72-foot beam and will be driven by four screws, the motive combustion engines of the Sulzer type. In the new vessel the space for passengers' accommodation will be 18 per cent greater than would be available if she were driven by steam turbines with fuel oil. There will be provision for 820 passengers of which 400 will be in the first class. A feature of the accommodation will be the large number of single and two-berth cabins installed, many having private bathrooms attached. In the general design of the vessel there are several innovations. Ice cream and soda fountains will be one feature. On the boat deck there will be a gymnasium, which will be reached by two electric elevators from the lower deck.

The Aorangi will make the trip across the Pacific from Sydney, Australia, in 18 days, travelling at 17 knots an hour. She will be ready towards the end of next year. Compared with the former vessel of the same name, she is a wonderful example of the strides made in shipbuilding in 40 years. The old Aorangi was built in 1883, and was often seen at the Port of Vancouver with clipper bow, three masts and single funnel.

Head of Exchequer Court.

The Hon. Alexander K. MacLean, who has been appointed president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in succession to the late Sir Walter Cassils, first entered public life in 1901, when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. In 1904 he resigned his seat to contest the constituency of Lunenburg in the Federal elections of that year. He was successful, and after representing the seat for some time in the House of Commons, resigned to accept the portfolio of Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. Later he returned to the federal arena as a member of the Unionist Government without portfolio. During the absence of Sir Thomas White from Canada he acted as Minister of Finance and delivered the budget speech in 1918. He was appointed chairman of the sub-committee of the Privy Council on Reconstruction and Development the same year, but resigned that appointment and retired from the Cabinet on February 23, 1920. In the general elections of 1921 he was re-elected in Halifax by a majority of 4,876.

In the revision of the Bank Act last session, Mr. MacLean filled the somewhat difficult position of chairman of the Banking Committee. His judicial salary will be $10,000 per annum.

Mr. MacLean is a native of Nova Scotia, of Scottish descent, his father being Murdock MacLean, of Upper North Sydney, Cape Breton. He was born at the latter place on October 18, 1869, and received his education at Dalhousie University, Halifax. He married, on June 23, 1890, Edith Finck, of Lunenburg, N.S.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCE

A COMPARISON WITH OTHER DOMINIONS

The causes, the growth and the present situation in regard to taxation in Canada have been summarized in the preceeding articles of this study. It remains to consider one final phase, viz—the conclusions to be drawn from a brief review of our own taxation burden as compared with that of the peoples of our sister Dominions, of the Mother Country, and of our nearest ally in the war, the United States.

Our own debt and taxation problem is quite sufficiently vexed but there is perhaps some consolation, some reason for cheerfulness rather than pessimism of the "Whisper-of-Death" brand, in the knowledge that despite the mistakes of the past we are relatively the least burdened of any of the Britannic congerie of nations and that we are nearly at the top of the hill with ample reserves of strength still left to draw upon.

International comparison in regard to revenues and expenditures must be to some extent approximate because of the differing financial systems and fiscal periods. It must be borne in mind too, that in comparison with the taxation of the United States, Canada, a comparatively young and undeveloped country, was in the war four and one quarter years as compared with one year and seven months of actual belligerency in the case of the United States. However, the comparative figures given below amply demonstrate the main conclusion that we carry a lesser burden of debt and taxation than do our other kinsmen of the Empire and only slightly less than do the people of the United States.

CANADA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND NEW ZEALAND

In 1914 Canada's taxation per capita was $21.21 ; in 1922 it was $42.63—an increase of 100.99 per cent. Our national debt per capita was $43.67 in 1914 ; in 1922 it was $270.12—an increase of 516.25 per cent.

In Australia the per capita expenditures was $27.39 in 1914 ; in 1922 it was $57.32—an increase of 163.90 per cent. The per capita debt of Australia in 1914 was $18.96 ; in 1922 it was $359.60—an increase of 1801 per cent.

In New Zealand the per capita expenditure in 1914 was $55.32 ; in 1922 it was 111.06—an increase of 100.76 per cent, or practically the same as Canada's increase. The debt per capita in New Zealand was $409.45 in 1914 ; in 1922 it was $811.90—an increase of $98.29 per cent.

In South Africa the per capita taxation of the white population was $58.07 in 1916 ; in 1922 it had grown to $96.03—an increase of 65.36 per cent. The per capita debt of South Africa (white population) was $424.35 in 1914 ; in 1922 it was $533.05—an increase of only 20.15 per cent.

As compared with the sister Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, our Federal taxation and our per capita debt are away below theirs while our national wealth per capita, the value of our resources, and our per capita production of new wealth are greatly in excess of theirs. We have doubled our per capita national expenditures since 1914. Australia has increased hers by 164 per cent. Our national debt per capita has increased since 1914 by 516 per cent. Australia has increased hers by 1802 per cent.

The per capita national debt of Australia is $98.48 greater than Canada's. The per capita national debt of New Zealand is $541.70 greater than Canada's. The national debt of South Africa (white population) is $262.96 greater than Canada's.

COMPARISON WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY

The comparison with the Mother Country whose staggering burden the war was, of course, immeasurably greater than ours, is still more striking. The revenues or in other words, the taxation of the United Kingdom in 1914 averaged $17.06 per capita. For the last fiscal year, converting sterling at par, the taxation was approximately $100 per head of population, estimating the total population at 44,000,000. The increase in per capita taxation from 1914 is approximately 577 per cent. as compared with Canada's increase of only 100 per cent.

In regard to the net debt per capita, Great Britain at the beginning of the war, had a per capita debt of $74.83. It is now approximately $850 per capita ; an increase of over one thousand per cent. as compared with Canada's increase of 516 per cent.

THE UNITED STATES FIGURES

Turning to the United States, the comparison with Canada also affords considerable consolation to the Canadian taxpayer. In 1914 the United States was spending on its Federal administration $7.42 per capita. In 1920 this had mounted to $63 per capita as compared with Canada's $42.52 per capita. In 1921 the United States reduced its per capita taxation to $52.05 and last year to $37.35 per capita as compared with Canada's $42.63 per capita last year. The increase in the public debt of the United States was from $10.41 per capita in 1914 to $206.77 per capita in 1922, an increase of no less than 1886 per cent. as compared with Canada's increase of 516 per cent. The percentage increase in per capita taxation was 403 per cent. from 1914 to 1922 as compared with Canada's increase of 100 per cent.

The satisfactory feature of the American budget for the last three years is that both the per capita debt and the per capita taxation are being steadily reduced and the comparison with Canada's efforts during the first two of these years under the guidance of Mr. Meighen serves to bring more forcibly into relief the fact that we did not seriously start upon our own attempt to secure an equilibrium between revenues and expenditures until the advent to power of the present Government.

SURE GROUND FOR OPTIMISM.

A survey of all the circumstances in respect to present conditions of our national finances gives sure ground for optimism. Our revenues are increasing and our expenditures are going down. Our total trade is again approaching new high levels, the increase for the past twelve months has been 30 per cent. Our balance of exports over imports is now $114,000,000 as compared with $37,000,000 in 1921-22. The grain crop of the Dominion is the greatest in the history of the country. The immigration tide has again turned our way ; the increase over last year is 67 per cent. The deposits in our chartered banks averaged $2,121,000,000 in 1922 as compared with $1,127,000,000 in 1923. The figures in respect to unemployment are the best since the great inflation of 1920. Our national railway system shows a betterment of over five million dollars for the first seven months of 1923.

In spite of our heavy debt, 80 per cent. of which is owed at home, Canada is more prosperous today taking it by and large, and considering every index of national prosperity—trade, finance, and industrial growth—than ever before in her history. Mr. Meighen and the Montreal Star may scoff and scold. The new Government's record tells a cheering story.

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BASKET-MAKING IN INDIA.

Provides Suitable Occupation When Unable to Work Outdoors.

Many of the native villages of South India, especially those associated with the Korama and Koracal tribes, find that basket-making provides a suitable occupation in the season of the year when they are unable to follow their usual occupations.

As the greater part of the work can be done in the house, it forms a very useful subsidiary occupation. The branches of the palm tree have to be brought from some distant forest, but when once the supply is safely landed, the men and women can settle down to the making of the different kinds of baskets required in the neighborhood. There is, of course, the selling of the baskets in the local markets, but, as a rule, these gentlemen rather welcome the opportunity of visiting the weekly fairs.

The bamboos have to be split into very thin pieces, the thickness depending on the type of basket to be made. Having decided on the size, the man lays the foundation, and gradually builds up the structure, working around the projecting pieces. When he reaches a certain point he squats himself inside the portion already made, which may be six or seven inches high. He first makes a hollow in the ground so the basket will sit comfortably. He quickly acquires deftness in the making of these baskets, and a good workman can make a considerable living by his handicraft.

For the most part the work done is rough, but then, it is for rough purposes the villager buys his baskets. They will be used for carrying the manure to the fields, for carrying grain, and for a score of other useful purposes. When the man has prepared a number of the different sized baskets he sets out to the neighboring markets, where he disposes of them.

The basket industry finds employment not only for the men in the season when the field work is limited, but women and children also. Closely connected with basket making is that of mat-making, and it is in this branch that the women and children are usually engaged.

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GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

A Polyglot Porter

John Cox, master of many languages.

THE smooth-working organism of a great railway which prides itself on being able to meet [illegible] situation in an equable manner, received a rude jolt one day when two picturesquely garbed strangers strolled into the Windsor Depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway [illegible] Montreal, and, despite the most elaborate and vociferous linguistic contortions, failed in a most deplorable manner to make anyone understand what they wanted.

Someone who had travelled in the east ventured the opinion that they were Arabs, and the polyglot bombardment which had been in progress ceased in hopeless despair, for the stock of available languages did not go into Kipling's country "east of Suez." Then a "red cap," one of the colored porters who make themselves useful about the station handling baggage between the train and taxicab, stepped up. He relieved himself of what sounded like a combination of a badly-running Ford and a Sarcee war chant, and had the situation straightened out in no time at all.

Investigation revealed that the railway had on its staff of baggage hustlers a veritable Mezzofanti, a student who for sheer love of the acquisition picks up languages in the easy manner he does suitcases. He is known about the station as Number Eighteen, though this has no reference to his lingual accomplishments. His name is John Cox and his country of origin is British Guiana, though to satisfy his voracious thirst for tongues that other people employ he has strayed far from his native sugar plantations. Spanish, Italian, English, French, Greek, Hindustani and Arabic he can call into requisition at a moment's notice, while he writes most of them with equal facility. He admits not being as yet equally at home with German, though he has substantial grasp of the language.

Hindustani is his native tongue. Facile English he acquired in England in the employ of a British railway magnate. In the same employ he went to Brazil and Panama, acquiring Spanish in an effortless manner en route. Returning to England with merely his appetite whetted, he took lessons in Italian and French and speedily added them to his linguistic list. The outbreak of the war opened up possibilities of yet more interesting and extensive travel, and he joined the navy as being less likely to remain confined to an area where they spoke the same language all of the time.

Fate played into his hands when he became stationed at Mudros, in the Grecian Archipelago, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. It was not long before he had qualified to keep a fruit store and was looking round for more languages to conquer. He bethought himself of the hordes of Turkish prisoners coming in to the depot, and after hobnobbing with them for a few months, was reading the "Arabian Nights" in the original.

He was demobilized in May, 1921, his one regret being that the part he had played in the war had never given him the opportunity of seeing the interior of Germany, but this lost opportunity he has since made up for by diligent study. He came from England to Canada, and has since been in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Windsor Station Montreal. Now, when picturesquely garbed strangers from unknown lands appear at the depot, and general efforts to interpret their mouthings of weird sounds are ineffectual, officials send an S.O.S. for Number Eighteen.

The Dry Era.

She was rather a nice old lady, of the older Toronto type and when she laughed there was none of the flapper's giggle about it. She laughed from pure mirth—without affectation—and one did not hesitate to ask what she was laughing about.

"Why, it was just over this little memorandum book," she said, "My husband gave it to me the year before he died. You see it's a sterling silver case, made for a lady to carry and on the papers that fit it is a notice that I may have more of the tabs to go inside at any time by calling up a telephone number. There is nothing on the outside to show that my husband did not buy the case itself. In fact, as you see, there is my own monogram."

"Well," asked some one, "why all the excitement and all the laughter?"

"Because," answered the old lady, "it came from a brewery and the brewery has gone out of business. How am I ever going to get my little book filled again? Darn prohibition, anyway."

Orange Tree Is Thriving.

An orange tree, four feet high, leaf-bearing and apparently healthy, was exhibited recently by Bert Howe, superintendent of the Whalen Building, Port Arthur. A seed taken from an ordinary orange three years ago and since then it has been "housed and fed" in the Whalen Building. Its principal diet was good soil, water and plant food. To-day it is four feet high and with a dozen or more leaves.

The Evidence.

"I believe," said the amateur literary critic, "in taking some things for granted." "Ah, that explains it!" said his friend. "Explains what?" "Well, I noticed that the leaves of that novel you lent me, after praising it so highly, weren't cut."

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Double Boilers, one size reduced to	79C.
All other sizes reduced.	
10-quart Water Pails, Sale Price	89C.
Potato Pots, Kettles, Cake Pans, Wash Basins, etc., all greatly reduced.	
Handsome Toilet Sets, 8 pieces, extra special for this sale	$6.98

27 in. FLANNELETTE 27 in.

White and Colored **5 yds. for 98c.**

LINEN TOWELLING

18 in. wide and All Linen **4 yds. for 98c.**

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

36 in. Cretonne, fast colors, special per yd	29C.
A large selection of Curtain Nets, Madras and Scrim priced from	19C.
Blankets, all wool, Grey, large size, pair	$5.49
Factory Cotton, 34 in. wide, yd	31C.
30 in. American Prints, dark and light colors, pd	21C.
Colored Hand Towels, good size, pair	35C.
Colored Bath Towels, large size, each	75C.
Or per pair	$1.25

HOSIERY

Ladies' fleece lined Hose, 3 pairs for	89C.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, Black only, per pair	69C.
Children's Little Daisy Hose, in all colors and sizes, reduced for this sale.	
Heavy ribbed woollen Hose for boys and girls, all sizes Sale Price	45C.
Ladies' heavy ribbed Vests and Drawers	89C.
Ladies' fleece lined Bloomers, pink only	79C.
Ladies' wool Jaquette Sweaters and Pullovers greatly reduced.	

McIntosh Bros.

HISTORY OF BANKING

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF CANADIAN BANKS.

First Public Notice Respecting Banks In Canada Found In Quebec Gazette of August 9, 1792, Advertising the Canada Banking Company—Deal of Romance In Its History.

Banking in Canada has a deal of romance in its history. The first public notice respecting banks in Canada is found in the Quebec Gazette, of August 9, 1792. It was a notice, dated in London, May 17, 1792, and stated that Messrs. Phyn, Ellice and Inglis, of London, Eng., and Messrs. Todd, McGill and Company, and Forsyth, Richardson and Company, of Montreal, "having experienced great inconvenience in Canada from the deficiency of specie or some other media to represent the increasing circulation of the country, as well as from the variety of the money now current, have formed the resolution of establishing a bank at Montreal under the name of the 'Canada Banking Company.'" That bank was intended to be a private one. It appears to have issued notes, but seems to have taken no noteworthy position before the public.

The next move for a banking system was made in 1815, when a motion was made in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada to go into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of establishing a bank. There was a long discussion, but no action was taken. The next year (1816), petitions were presented asking for a bank with the result that a Banking Committee of the Legislature was formed with power to send for persons and papers, etc. A number of persons were examined pro and con and the committee made the first report on banking to any Canadian Legislature. A bill was introduced providing for the establishment of a bank under Government supervision and there was every indication that it would pass. But the then Governor-General (Sir John Sherbrooke), took issue with the Assembly in its resolve to impeach two judges and dissolved the Assembly and with it was swept away the nearly finished bank charter.

It being evident that it was no use waiting longer for governmental action, private citizens resolved to take the matter into their own hands, with the result that the Bank of Montreal was established in 1817 with John Gray, a retired Northwest trader, as its first president, and Robert Griffin as cashier. The next year saw the establishment of the Bank of Quebec in Quebec City and of the Bank of Canada in Montreal.

There is one rather peculiar clause in the original charter of the Bank of Montreal. It provided that officers of the bank guilty of secreting, embezzling or running away with bill, bond, obligation, money or effects should, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony, the penalty attached being "death as a felon without benefit of clergy!"

Between 1821 and 1831 many banks were established. Among them was the Bank of British North America, organized by English and Scottish merchants and incorporated by royal charter.

About 1835 the Government provided for the establishment of private, or as they were called, licensed banks. These were authorized to issue notes upon depositing with the Government provincial debentures to the amount of the contemplated issue.

A bank fever seized the "Province of Canada" in 1836 and in 1837. Applications were made to the Legislature for licenses to nine banks in Upper Canada.

On May 18, 1837, the banks of Lower Canada suspended specie payment owing to the demand for specie in the United States, in which country the banks had generally suspended on May 12. This suspension continued until June 23, 1838, when specie payment was resumed, but on November 5 following payment in specie was again suspended by virtue of governmental proclamation, this being due to the political and business unrest caused by the rebellion of 1837-38.

The banks of Lower Canada resumed payment in specie on June 1, 1839.

In Upper Canada the political troubles of 1837 led to a strong difference of opinion between the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head. The Legislature met in extraordinary session on June 19, 1837, to devise measures by authority of which the banks of Upper Canada might suspend specie payment, the existing law providing that any such suspension would result in the suspension of the bank's charters. The governor opposed the motion, but the bill became law on July 11, 1837, and one or two of the banks availed themselves of the privilege. But when the Bank of Upper Canada, (the Government bank), desired to suspend, Sir Francis opposed the proposition and summarily closed the discussion by exclaiming:

"Sir, the principle of monarchy is honor; the Bank of Upper Canada is the Government bank; to maintain its honor the bank must redeem in specie!"

He had his way for the time, but pressure of circumstances was too great and on March 5, 1838, the Bank of Upper Canada had to suspend and did not resume payment until November 1, 1839.

The first bank in Nova Scotia was a private one called the Halifax Banking Company, but known more generally as "Collins' Bank." The Bank of Nova Scotia was incorporated on March 30, 1832. The first bank in New Brunswick was the Bank of New Brunswick, chartered by Act on March 25, 1820.—Fred Williams in Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Big Trade in Orient.

An important market for Canadian lumber, wheat and flour and fruit is being developed in the Far East, according to Mr. A. Brostedt, Oriental manager of the Canadian National Railways.

"Large quantities of British Columbia fir are being used in China for the construction of railways, wharves and work of a similar type, and more will be required when the political condition of the country becomes stable," said Mr. Brostedt.

"Canadian wheat is competing successfully with the Manchurian-grown wheat and is being carried in large quantities to Oriental ports by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. There is also a big demand for Canadian milled flour in spite of the fact that the Chinese maintain a large number of native mills. This flour is used in the manufacture of pastry and native dishes."

The salesroom established by the Canadian Government in Shanghai, Mr. Brostedt says, is doing much to promote Canadian trade.

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

A Writer Tells How Famous African Died.

A few unharmed Abyssinians, attracted by the clamor of music and shouting, mustered courage enough to approach the standard which waved so gaily in the mountain gale, and on beholding one of their countrymen on the ground, they bent over the body, but quickly recoiled with fearful dismay on their faces, exclaiming, "Tedros!" "Tedros!"

The words attracted the attention of every one, and together they rode toward the body, jostling each other in the endeavor to obtain a glimpse of him the natives styled "Tedros, Negus Negasht of Ethiophia."

And what did they see? The body of a native seemingly half famished, clad in coarse upper garments, dingy with wear and ragged with tear, covering undergarments of clean linen!

The face of deep brown was the most remarkable one in Abyssinia; it bore the appearance of one who had passed through many anxious hours. His eyes, now overspread with a deathly film, gave evidence yet of the piercing power for which they were celebrated. The mouth was well defined and thin-lipped. The lower lip was well adapted to express scorn, and a trace of it was still visible. As he gasped his last, two rows of white teeth were disclosed. Over his mouth two strong lines arched to a high aquiline nose. The nostrils expanded widely as he struggled to retain the breath which was rapidly leaving him. The face was broad, high cheek-boned, with a high, prominent forehead and overhanging eyebrows. The hair was divided into three large plaits extending from the forehead to the back of the neck, which latter appeared to be a very tower of strength. The body measured five feet and 8 inches, and was very muscular and broad-chested. There was a character about the features denoting great firmness or obstinacy mingled with ferocity; but perhaps the latter idea was suggested upon remembering the many cruelties ascribed to him. And thus was it that we saw the remains of him whom men called Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia, the Descendant of Menilek; Son of Solomon, King of Kings, Lord of Earth, Conqueror of Ethiopia, Regenerator of Africa, and Saviour of Jerusalem, now dying—dead by his own hand!

Egyptians Fine Surgeons.

The use of anaesthetics in surgical operations is not a modern invention. Thousand of years ago, we are told by one high authority, surgeons knew anaesthetics and used them. They trepanned skulls; they amputated arms and legs and performed the Caesarian operation, and they did all of those things with the help of anaesthetics. They commonly used vegetable drugs such as morphine and hashish and alcohol. The ancient races of South America preferred the leaves of plants containing cocaine. The surgeons of ancient Egypt, who probably were the most skilful of antiquity, had a method of their own. They hit the patient on the head with a club and operated while he was unconscious; they fitted wooden blocks to the head to protect the skull from fracture and the scalp from injury. The mallet with which they hit the block also was of wood. The art of hitting just hard enough and at exactly the right point was a delicate one. No doubt the expert at this scientific black-jacking was as much respected in ancient Egypt as the skilled anaesthetic is respected to-day in London or Paris.

Paper Mills In Canada.

According to a recent census of the newsprint industry, Canada had in operation last year seventeen mills which produced approximately 1,250,000 tons. There are two or three mills under construction at the present time and many of the larger companies are enlarging their plants and it is estimated that next year the total output will be in the vicinity of 1,500,000 tons. Up to March 31st, 1923, (the end of the fiscal year taken for such figures), 1,000,000 tons of newsprint were exported, leaving 250,000 tons for domestic uses. It is estimated that about 10 per cent. of the total production is used for domestic purposes leaving a very small supply on the shelf.

In the month of May this year, 110,252 tons of newsprint were produced, of which 92,204 tons were exported to the United States at $75 per ton (United States funds), also the total exports to the United States for the five months ended May, 1923, amounted to 429,890 tons.

Outside of the fact that approximately 80 per cent of the total production is exported to the United States, by figuring, say, 2 per cent. premium on funds, Canada benefits by $150,000 in one month or about $1,500,000 per year, so that this industry is a very lucrative proposition to Canadians from every standpoint.

John Castell Hopkins.

John Castell Hopkins, well-known writer of financial, historical and biographical works, who died suddenly at Toronto, was 59 years of age. Among Mr. Hopkins' notable books was his "Queen Victoria. Her Life and Reign," published in 1896, and "Life and Work of Mr. Gladstone," which came out in 1895. He was one time associate editor of the Toronto Daily Empire and was for many years editor of "Morang's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs." Mr. Hopkins was closely associated with many historical and literary organistions.

His outstanding work was the writing and compiling of the Canadian Annual Review, the twenty-second volume of which has recently been published. Others of his publications have been "Toronto, an Historical Sketch," "Life and Work of Sir John Thompson," "The Sword of Islam," "The Story of the Dominion," "History of South Africa," and "Progress of Canada in the Nineteenth Century."

In 1921 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, which has a standing equal to that of the Institute of France. He also was a Fellow of the Statistical Society and of the Royal Geographical Society.

Rymal's Retort.

Here is another story of Joe Rymal, supplied by a reader at Delhi, Ont. At one time on the floor of the House of Commons Mr. Rymal was subjected to a severe attack by a man whose opinion bore little weight. The attack was so bitter that "Honest Joe's" reply was awaited with interest.

"Gentlemen," said he, "in my youth I was a boxer, and to test my striking powers I had a bag of sand swinging suspended by a rope. At one time, just as I aimed a powerful blow the rope broke, the sandbag fell to the floor and I struck at nothing. I lost my balance, fell on my nose, bumped my head and skinned my face. I learned my lesson never to strike at nothing. Gentlemen, from that day to this I have never done so, and refrain from doing so here."

WILSON'S HARDWARE

ENJOY THE SKATING SEASON CANADA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT

Automobile Skates for gents, ladies and children, lend ease and grace to the skater.

Hockey Sticks for professionals
Hockey Sticks for amateurs.

Pucks in all sizes.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

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A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, **day or night.**

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Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

INSURANCE !

Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.

Have your home and furniture protected with a policy.

Insurance experts, will gladly advise you if you 'phone or call.

HARSHAW & SON

AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Axes and Saws !

Guaranteed Axes and Cross-cut Saws, saw files, saw setts, splitting wedges, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Wood For Sale.

Soft and hard wood, cut or uncut, delivered to any part of the town. Apply at Normile's Garage, East St., Phone 370, or Arthur Babcock, Carter. 2-c

Have the Contract.

Messrs. George A. McGill and Fred Brown, Centreville, have taken the contract for cutting and hauling a large number of logs near Tamworth for the Trenton Cooperage Co.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

To the Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Richmond.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish to thank you for your support in the past and re-electing me as Councillor for the year 1924. Wishing you, one and all, the compliments of the season.

I remain yours,
W. J. GOLLINGER.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

VAN LUVEN for COAL

ANTHRACITE in all sizes, well screened.
EBONY CUBE Cannel select lump Steam.
BITUMINOUS NUT for domestic use.
CUMBERLAND SMITHING.

"At your service."

Phone 92

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

Dundas St. Phone 78.

PINE LUMBER
FOR SALE

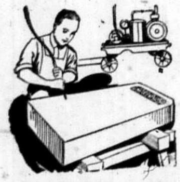
In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.

After January 10 we will do **CUSTOM SAWING** at our water power Grist Mill

AT MILLHAVEN

Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.

M. R. MIDMER



NAPANEE MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

With our machinery we are able to carve ornaments, letters and special designs on granite and marble of any kind. If you desire we will submit sketches of special designs for your approval. You are invited to call and see our monument Works. Place your order now, it will cost you nothing until it is erected to your satisfaction in the spring.

WM. HOWITT, – NAPANEE

No Home should be without a Radio Set

The Air is Full of Things You Should Not Miss !

Listening is Always a Pleasure

Single Tube Sets from $50 up.
Three Tube Sets from $120 up.

Step in our store and hear them. Open evenings till 10 o'clock.

We also have a good line of Auto Accessories.
All makes of Storage Batteries repaired.
Let us store your battery this winter.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Public worship at 10.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.
Sunday, 9.30 a.m.—Class meeting.
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.

Hospital Aid.

The regular business meeting of the Hospital Aid will be held at Mrs. J. B. Willoughby's, Friday, January 18th, at 3 p.m.

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

Change of Business.

Mr. Ralph M. Sills has taken over the garage formerly occupied by J. R. Dafoe and later by Wilmot & Chapman. Mr. "Dick" Irvine has been engaged. Service on all cars. Let us store your car or battery. "A sincere desire to satisfy all customers," will be our motto. The new firm will be known as "Sills Motors."

Vote of Thanks.

Napanee, Jan. 12th, 1924.

To the President, Secretary and Members of the Maple Leaf Institute :

We wish to send to your Society the very sincere thanks of the trustees, teacher and ratepayers for the drinking fountain and door mat which you so kindly gave to our school, and to thank you for your interest in our school.

Signed on behalf of S. S. No. 6, South Fredericksburgh.

GEO. CREIGHTON,
Sec.-Treas.

The Market Grocery.

This week we have fresh figs, dates, apricots, prunes, oranges, lemons, grapes, pickles, jams, table figs, raisins, currants, grape fruit, Ogilvies famous flour, wheat granules, Graham flour and rolled oats. The best value in Teas and Coffee. Everything fresh, pure and wholesome. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.
Phone 154.

Installation of Officers.

The semi-annual joint installation of officers of Napanee Lodge, No. 86, and Argyll Lodge, No. 212, I.O.O.F., was held in Argyll Lodge rooms on Thursday evening. Bro. B. M. Sparks, D.D.G.M., Enterprise, accompanied by his suite, conducted the ceremonies. Following are the officers :

Napanee Lodge No. 86—Past Grand, W. T. Baird ; N. Grand, Harry Seymour ; V. Grand, Geo. Ohlman ; F. Sec'y, E. McLaughlin ; R. Sec'y, F. Barrett ; Treasurer, E. J. Pollard ; Warden, W. Davis ; Conductor, R. Dennis ; R.S.N.G., Frank Bell ; L.S.N.G., Ralph Ham ; R.S.V.G., Edwin Baughan ; L.S.V.G., Corry Cummings ; R.S.S., H. E. Thompson ; L.S.S., F. G. Giles ; O.G., Wm. VanDusen ; IG., Bert Seymour ; Chaplain, Lorne Reddick.

Argyll Lodge No. 212—Past Grand, Geo. T. Walters ; N. Grand Roy Moore ; V. Grand, Andrew Ford ; F. Sec'y, H. M. Scott ; R. Sec'y, R. C. Root ; Treasurer, F. S. Scott ; Warden, H. Rowe ; Conductor, N. Root ; R.S.N.G., B. M. Black ; L.S.N.G., Geo. Root ; R.S.V.G., Bert Fair ; L.S.V.G., Wilfred Wilson ; R.S.S., Ralph Sills ; L.S.S., O. Pybus ; O.G., John Burrell ; I.G., Geo. Winter ; Chaplain, Wellington Sills.

Following the ceremony lunch was served in the dining hall, followed by an hour of short speeches by the visitors and members of the lodges.

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $3.00 per cord.
5-d R. LIGHT.

Bay of Quinte Hockey League.

The first game of the series was played at the Arena, Kingston, on Saturday night, Jan. 12th, between Point Anne and Kingston, resulting in a win for Kingston, the score being 2-0. The ice was in a very poor condition, which made the playing very difficult. The teams were very evenly matched, each playing very good combination work. Only a few penalties were given as the game was particularly clean. Geo. T. Walters, of Napanee, refereed the game in his usual satisfactory manner. Following are the players :

Point Anne—Goal P. Boland, sub. M. Green, right defence R. Tomkins, left defence E. Allore, right wing F. Goyer, left wing B. Brant, centre J. Maracle, sub. H. Genereaux, sub. G. Gaulin, timekeeper Jas. McDonald, pen. timekeeper W. Hunter, goal umpre A. Long.

Kngston—Goal V. McCarthy, sub. C. Logue, rght defence M. Bennett, left defence P. Smith, right wing N. Milan, left wing T. Angrove, centre A. Lanos, sub. A. Purdy, sub E. Watts, timekeeper W. Kehoe, goal umpire H. Ormstron.

Poultry Supplies.

Grit, charcoal, beef scrap, water cans, feeding hoppers.

DAVY & ALLISON.

A. E. PAUL
Clerk 1st Division Court
INSURANCE.
Office :
OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.

11-3-m

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Thursday, 6 p.m. — Sunday School and A. Y. P. A. supper.

LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

OPEN MEETING, TUESDAY EVE'G ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Installation of Officers.

On Wednesday evening, Jan 9th, the following officers were installed in office for the year 1924 in Mount Sinai Chapter No. 44, Royal Arch Masons, Napanee, Rt. Ex-Comp. J. G. Fennell acting as instaling officer.

Ex-Comp. A. J. Wilson, I. P. Z.
Ex-Comp. D. R. Sharp, Z.
Ex-Comp. R. D. Taylor, H.
Ex-Comp. Wm. J. Wide, J.
Rt. Ex-Comp E. J. Walters, S. E.
Ex-Comp. J. M. Thompson, S. N.
Ex-Comp. C. Shorey, Treas.
Comp. W. T. Mackenzie, P. S.
Comp. G. W. Cuppage, S. S.
Comp. W. R. Thomas, J. S.
Comp. F. A. Henderson, M. of 1 V.
Comp. P. U. Laidley, M. of 2 V.
Comp. A. E. Galt, M. of 3 V.
Comp. G. D. Robson, M. of 4 V.
Comp. Jas. McMurrin, Janitor.
Comps. H. E. Boyle and H. L. VanLuven, auditors.

BAY OF QUINTE WINTER SCHOOL.

Monday, January 14th, 1924, was the opening day of the Bay of Quinte Winter School, which holds its third annual session in the Cobourg Methodist Church, beginning on the above date. A large delegation of young people is looked for. At least two hundred are expected, and judging by the success which has attended the efforts put for by the Executive for the past two sessions, we believe the above to be a very conservative estimate. And Cobourg eagerly awaits their arrival to welcome them to her most hospitable homes. Plans and preparations are completed for the carrying through of a very comprehensive program, beginning on Monday evening at eight o'clock and closing with the covenant service the following Sunday evening.

Those interested in the matter of securing training for leadership in the various lines of Christian work should take advantage of the opportunities offered in this School. It is well, further, to bear in mind that the leaders whose services have been secured for this school are specialists in their various lines. Just take a look over this list—Rev. W. Harold Young, M.A., B. D., Peterboro ; Rev. Prof. S. F. Maine, M.A., B.D., Albert College, Belleville ; Rev. Manson Doyle, B.A., Assistant Secretary of Young People's work for the Methodist Church of Canada ; Mr. Taylor Statten and Miss Mary Allison, Boys' and Girls' Work Secretaries for Ontario. Add to this list the names of Miss Jessie B. Tuite, of Albert College, and Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, D.D., of Toronto, together with the officers of the Conference, Young People's League and you will be convinced that what is offered to you in this school is something you can ill afford to miss.

H. A. BUNT, Sec'y.

WESTPLAIN.

The sugar party at Mr. Fred Davis' on Tuesday night was well attended and all report a good time.

A number from here attended the dance at Mr. Sid Busby's on Tuesday nght.

Mr. John Belton entertained the people of Westplain Sunday School at his home on Friday evening last, and all had a lovely time.

Visitors—Mr. and Mrs. John Belton at Mr. Jas. Wayte's, Sr., on Tuesday night ; Mrs. Elvin Richmond at Mr. Frank Davis' ; Miss Violet Sedore at Mr. Alex Lewis' ; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dafoe at Mr. Wm. Dafoe's ; Mr. Percy Pringle and Miss Minnie York and Mr. Herkimer Lasher at Mr. Amos Denison's.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Sunday, Jan. 20th—Rev. S. S. Harton, of Galt, at both services.
10.30 a.m.—Morning worship.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Midweek Prayer and Praise service.

U.E.L. AUTHORITY LAYS BARE SECRETS OF 140 YEARS AGO

MR. W. S. HERRINGTON, K.C., OF NAPANEE, SPEAKS BEFORE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

There are Loyalists and there are United Empire Loyalists, and the distinction was one of the interesting things recited to the Women's Canadan Club of Belleville last evening by Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., of Napanee, perhaps the greatest authority now living on U.E.L. history. There was an encouraging attendance, including a number of gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. W. C. Mikel, K.C., general manager of the U.E.L. celebration proposed for June 16th next, and succeeding days, the 16th being the 140th anniversary of the landing near Adolphustown of the Loyalists, and Mr. Herrington says he can take you within ten feet of the spot where the first white settler landed from the roughly built but serviceable boats or batteaux, which conveyed these first families from Sorel, Que., where they had spent the winter and where they had embarked nineteen days before.

All were Loyalists in the broader sense of the term, but Lord Dorchester, when Governor of Quebec (and this neck of the woods and pretty near everyelse hereabouts was Quebec in those halcyon days) offered the hardy settlers of that interesting period a title for themselves and their heirs in perpetuty if they would sign on the dotted line ; also they would get landed property. Many of them did and were then and there transformed into our first and only landed aristocracy. They had earned the title of honor, "U.E.L.," and could write it after their names. Grave stones in the old burrying ground at Adolphustown bear to this day the honored letters after names cut into their granite faces.

And Mr. Herrington suggested, why not survive the ancient custom ? Many hereabouts are entitled to these significant initials affixed to their names. With the U.E.L. celebration coming off so soon he implied that it might be a good thing.

Although the name Quinte was derived from Indians here at one time, Mr. Herrington showed that these parts were only temporarily the happy hunting ground of the aborgine, and not his permanent abode. The redmen of the Kente persuasion sojourned here, coming from across the lake, and while here a French priest named Father Fenelon sowed the first seeds of learning, later moving to the spot now celebrated by bearing his name, Fenelon Falls. Kente was mis-spelled by the Frenchman. Hence Quinte.

That oft-quoted expresson with reference to the latch-string always hanging outside, meaning hospitality, had its origin with the U. E. Loyalists ; and so had the one about the candle burning at both ends, at present indicating perhaps a bit of a spendthrft. The "tallow tip" of those days was merely a string dipped and redipped into the tallow until it was about half the size of a lead pencil, and then fixed to a split stick. If one end of the tallow dip afire did not generate enough light, then, you see, they burnt their candle at both ends, and incidentally got double the illumination, to wit, 2-candle power.

Their struggles and hardships were reviewed interestingly ; their efforts at overcoming the difficulties of cooking and making garments with only what they could invent or manufacture themselves ; their elections and whiskey-drinking ; and logging bees and whiskey ; their dentistry without anything of the nature of a local anesthetic when most needed, and their crude doctorings ; their town meetings and their trials and tribulations, and whatnot, all these Mr. Herrington recited entertainingly and as one having authority.

His address lasting an hour and a half he closed with the assertion that Belleville had the opportunity next June to do something hitherto unattempted on the continent, a something that potentially was of the utmost importance, involving good relatons between the United States and Canada, uniting again people who at one time were at swords' points ; and thus making indirectly for the peace of the world.

Mrs. Wills, wife of His Honor Judge Wills, presided, and Mrs. Wilmott presided at the piano for O Canada and the National Anthem.

Listen !

A number of second-hand coal or wood ranges, in good condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TAMWORTH.

The school teachers have returned and the school is again in full swing.

Adam Milligan is in the hospital at Kingston.

Ray Woodcock, who had his leg amputated is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Way is on the sick list.

Mr. Rose is installing a radio in the home of D. B. Floyd. Mr. Rose also put in a radio for M. R. Moss last week.

Percy Stinson, of Alberta, is visiting friends in Tamworth and the surrounding country.

Mrs. Robbs, Kingston, was in town on Wednesday last.

Raisins ! Raisins !

We are still selling new seedless Raisins 2 lb. for 25c. Currants, 17c. a box. And see our brooms we are selling for 49c. at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES

HOCKEY

The hockey season was ushered in at Napanee on Tuesday night, when the Granites, of Kingston City League, played an exhibition game with Napanee, and resulted in a tie, six all, being the final score.

The game was certainly a good exhibition and it gave the spectators a chance to see Napanee's team in action. The Kingston team was a saucy organization and had on its line-up "Bouncer" Brounce, Purdy and Bellringer, of Frontenacs, and "Aeroplane" Ray Smith, of Queen's Seniors. These four players were the best for the visitors. Smith did not get much chance to do his usual rushing, the size of the rink and the close checking of Napanee forwards kept him bottled up all evening.

Napanee presented several new faces from last year's team. Fred Bentley, a youngster, was given a chance and he made good with a vengance. He played a very aggressive game and rushed repeatedly. He has one bad fault of "hogging" the puck, but with a little more experience he will get over this fault, and prove a very valuable man. Harry Fenn, in goal, played a nice game and made some good saves. Jimmy Naphin, the Deseronto boy, took the spectators eye. He was here, there, and everywhere, and packs a wicked shot. He is a little shy on condition, but will improve as the season progresses. Fred Huffman played a very effective game on the forward line and made some pretty rushes. Harry Babcock played goal during the second period, and although "Bab" had three goals scored on him, it was no fault of his. He made some remarkable saves. On two occasions he came out of his goal to save sure scores after the puck carrier had broken through the defense. Leon Spencer is still the heavy checker of the team and uses his weight to good advantage. Leon is inclined to leave his defence on his rushes, and through lack of team play had no one to drop back to help out the defence. This will be remedied with a couple of good practices.

The rest of the Napanee boys all played good hockey. Twin Johnston, Ivan Spencer, and Lawrie Douglas will be hard to keep off the team. "Bo" McNeil was expected down from Belleville for the game, but failed to put in an appearance. "Bo" would look pretty swell out there on that forward line, and with him the Napanee team would take a lot of beating.

Geo. T. Walters refereed the game to the satisfaction of everyone, only two penalties being imposed.

Following is the line-up :

Napanee—Goal, Fenn, (Babcock) ; defence, L. Spencer and Bentley ; centre, Naphin ; left wing, Huffman ; right wing, Ivan Spencer ; subs, Johnston, Douglas, Martin.

Kingston (Granites) — Goal, Holman ; defence, Amodeo and Bounce ; centre, Bellringer ; wings, Purdy, Smith ; subs, Dunlop, McLaughlin, and Montgomery.

Friday night, January 18th, Napanee engages the strong Poine Anne team at the arena. Point Anne won the championship of the league last year, and are out again this year for the silverware. They have a great team. In Boland and Goyer they have two men that are capable of holding their own in any intermediate team in the country. They have also new blood from last year's team and everyone remembers last season when Napanee and Point Anne hooked up. It was the only defeat Point Anne suffered, and the Napanee team and spectators gloried in the result.

ROBLIN.

The rain on Friday made it almost impossible to travel around the village on foot. Everyone was glad to see it freeze up.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Kimmett and baby Nat, spent Wednesday at Mr. Fred Armstrong's, Forest Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benn, Forest Mills, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Kimmett.

Mrs. Fred J. VanAlstyne, Napanee, spent a few days last week under the parental roof.

Special meetings are being held in the H. M. Church. Rev. Mr. Reid is assisting the pastor, Mr. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Kimmett spent Thursday in Tamworth. Mrs. Anna Kimmett, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Chas. H. Kimmett, accompanied them and will spend a week with her daughter, Mrs. D. Gilmour.

Mrs. C. McConnell spent Friday with Mrs. John Botting, Roblindale.

The stork called on Mr. and Mrs. Fred McConnell on Sunday last and left them a lovely baby girl. Congratulations.

It was with considerable regret that we learned that the Dominion Bank, which has has had a branch here for two years, were going to discontinue their business here. The bank will be missed especially as it was a great convenience to the farmers of this community.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

C. C. Burr presents Johnny Lines in his latest six reel feature "LUCK," with an all star cast. This is one of the best comedy dramas ever put on a screen.

Also a Special Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

For red-blooded thrills, see : the amazing fight in the burning mosque between the rival lovers ; the girl's leap from the flaming tower into the arms of the gypsy leader ; the fierce hand-to-hand combat between Tartar and gypsy tribes ; the dauntless gypsy vagabond conquering bucking steed and charging steer ; the daring deeds of horsemanship ; and a hundred other stirring scenes in "THE LAW OF THE LAWLESS," starring Dorothy Dalton, supported by a cast of all-around brilliancy.

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

"MONEY, MONEY, MONEY !" is the eighteenth starring picture of Katherine McDonald—and all her vast experience is evidenced here.

And a good comedy.

Black's 5-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Make Vine's Shop Your Head Quarters for Lamp Bulbs

These lamps are Canadian-made for Canadian trade and are not made cheap, but to a real Standard.

Call in and inspect the National Range, which is the quickest heater and the only cheap Electric Range on the market to operate.

Look at our Irons and Toasters, and water heaters for your hot water boiler.

Estimates freely given on wiring installation of any kind.

Bring your Vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc., to me when repairs are needed.

Quick service at reasonable prices.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

MOSCOW NORTH.

Drawing hay and wood is the order of the day.

We were all sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Sam Goudy.

Mr. Wellington Coulter spent a few days last week at Arden.

Mr. and Mrs. Storms, of Verona, spent a Sunday recently with her sister, Mrs. Sanford Degroff.

Miss Florence Knapp has returned home after spending the week-end at Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff spent Wednesday at Enterprise.

Mr. Norman Jackson spent Wednesday and Thursday in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. King, of Shannonville, spent some time with Mr. and Mrs. Sampson King.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl spent Thursday at Mr. S. Garrison's, Colebrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar and son, Garnett, spent Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Miss Wagar spent a few days with Mr. Hugh O'Rilley.

Mr. King, of Toronto, and Mrs. Sidney Wagar, of Enterprise, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson King, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaren and son, Bruce, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff on Friday evening.

Mr. Newton O'Rilley is spending some time in New York.

Mrs. Goodberrie has returned home after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Sanford Keech.

Mr. Sanford Degroff spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Albertson spent a few days with her brother Dave Ruttan, of Echo Lake.

Miss Goodberrie, of Napanee, spent a week with her sister, Mrs. Sanford Keech.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Jackson, Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson.

A number are looking forward to the radio concert which is to be given on the 18th of January, at Enterprise in the Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bell, Enterprise.

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sel it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains preven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Florida felt cold wave on Monday.

Italian steamer founders fifty miles of Crete.

Preston beats Galt, 4—1, in O.H.A. senior game.

Olympic hockeyists blank Kingston Allstars, 7—0.

Car ferry fights storm for 24 hours on Lake Ontario.

U. S. bans shipments of munitions to rebels in Mexico.

Aura Lee juniors beat Toronto C.C. in overtime, 5—4.

Plebiscite to be taken in Greece on form of Government.

Charge of dynamite explodes near youth's bed at Merritton.

British Parliament reassembles to-day. King's Speech on 15th.

"Coking" experiment to be made before Government officials at Hamilton.

Col. Omar Macklem arrested in New York at instance of Hamilton police.

Expert claims that large percentage of barn fires trace to spontaneous combustion.

Inquiry begun at St. John's, Nfld., into allegations against former Premier Squires.

Invasion of deep sea men opposed by Canadian lake engineers, who are barred on Atlantic.

Thomas Forrest, former sparring partner of John L. Sullivan, found frozen in shack at Coney Island.

Condition of Sydney Murrell following operation for appendicitis is reported to be critical at London.

Toronto osteopath admits, before jury, that he made wrong diagnosis of patient who died under his care.

Hamilton business men are told that Canadians need more aggressive policy of advertisement for their country.

Louisville American Association baseball team receives five players and $100,000 from New York major league teams for two stars.

Dr. Chaim Weismann expresses confidence in betterment of Jewish cause before large attendance of Canadian Zionists at Toronto.

WEDNESDAY.

Seven ocean liners are delayed by storm on Atlantic.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen speaks in Province of Quebec.

Many new faces around boards of Ontario County Councils.

Big surplus of wheat predicted at the end of consumption year.

Canadian Zionists elect officers and conclude convention at Toronto.

Owen Sound man dies after living nearly a year with broken back.

Hon. Narcisse Perodeau appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Britain says seizure of schooner for alleged rum-running is ridiculous.

Sir Adam Beck is vindicated in Gregory report on Chippawa Canal.

Manitoba farmers severely censure Western Canada Live Stock Union.

Oxford University Canadian hockeyists defeat British Olimpic team.

Canadian missionary living in Bantang, which Thibetans are besieging.

Kitchener Twin City team defeats U. of T. seniors in O.H.A. game 6 to 4.

Leon Trotsky may head revolt against Communists bureaucrats in Russia.

Growth of betting among British women is presented in Parliamentary report.

Leading British flour milling corporation establishes plants at Calgary and Vancouver.

Rev. John Crawford, 70 years of age, seriously injured when struck by freight engine in London, Ont.

Toronto Presbytery asks Mission Board to report on proposal for counteracting anti-prohibition campaign.

Canadian Bank of Commerce holds annual meeting and elects eight former Bank of Hamilton directors to the board.

Nova Scotia farmers have fair year considering prevailing market conditions. Dairying and apple growing give best returns.

THURSDAY.

Chinese bandit army is now 20,000 strong.

Ford motor stock is worth $840,000,000.

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce to visit Ontario.

Giant tidal waves smash sea walls at French ports.

Stratford to have new hockey arena, with artificial ice.

St. Catharines' plumber instantly killed when oil tank explodes.

Rural Deanery of Toronto will assist party of British harvesters.

Canadian National Railways to attract settlers from United States.

TWO WERE MURDERED

Brother and Sister Victims of Family Quarrel.

Warren J. Lincoln, a Lawyer, Who Claims to Be a Cousin of Abraham Lincoln, Confesses That He had Slain His Wife After She Had Shot and Killed Her Brother.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Warren J. Lincoln, of Aurora, Ill., a lawyer, who claims to be a distant cousin of Abraham Lincoln, last night confessed that he had slain his wife after she had shot and killed her brother. Lincoln said he burned both bodies.

This is the culmination of a series of mysteries beginning last April, when Lincoln was reported missing by his brother. At the same time his wife and Byron Shoupe, her brother, disappeared, and no trace of either has been had since.

Lincoln's disappearance on April 30 furnished a forty-day mystery. Apparently everything pointed to his death in the house on the old Indian trail just out of Aurora, and to Shoupe and Mrs. Lincoln as the murderers. It was believed that Lincoln had been hit over the head with a club as he slept beneath a window. Bloodstains and other signs indicated that his body had been dragged to a hothouse, where the imprint of a woman's shoe was found.

Stories were told by Lincoln's brother and his son, John, to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln and Shoupe had often beaten Lincoln, and had several times attempted to poison him. Both had left some months before, the relatives said, and Lincoln had instituted suit for divorce and damages from Shoupe for the alleged beatings.

Messages were sent throughout the country to arrest Mrs. Lincoln (his second wife) and Shoupe for murder, but no trace of them was ever found. Mysterious code messages appeared in the newspapers, indicating that Shoupe and Mrs. Lincoln were corresponding with a man in Aurora, with whom Mrs. Lincoln was said to be infatuated. Among these advertisements was one indicating that Shoupe and Mrs. Lincoln were just setting out to sea for a three months' tour to the Orient.

These mysterious messages continued to arrive in unmarked envelopes, with the price inside, but the newspapers of Chicago and Aurora became suspicious, and refused to print them, turning the enclosed money over to the Chief of Police at Aurora. Then on June 10, when the case had been nearly forgotten, Lincoln, the supposed murdered man, suddenly appeared at a cheap hotel in Chicago, and told a weird story of how he had been kidnapped by agents of his wife and Shoupe, beaten, plied with drugs and forced to join a gang of dope fiends operating out of Buffalo. The Aurora police were notified, and came to Chicago after him. The police here and in Aurora ascribed his story to an impaired brain or the use of dope, and officials allowed the matter to drop.

However, the question of the whereabouts of Mrs. Lincoln and Shoupe was not answered. Letters came to a sister of the missing woman, asking for money. These were written on a typewriter with a green ribbon. Lincoln had such a typewriter. Mrs. Lincoln's sister sent the first $50 asked for, and it was delivered to a man corresponding to Lincoln. A second $50 was sent, and officers were despatched to intercept the man who called for the mail, but he must have seen the detectives, for the letter remained uncalled for.

Then, on October 20, Lincoln again disappeared, and his whereabouts remained a mystery. Meanwhile the Aurora police had accumulated much evidence indicating that he had disposed of his wife and her brother. Saturday night he was found in a rooming house here, and arrested by the Aurora Chief of Poice on a charge of murder. After several hours of questioning, he finally admitted that his wife had attempted to kill Shoupe and he interfered, but in the fight Mrs. Lincoln was killed. He stuck to this for several hours, and then broke down, saying: "Well, boys, I want to make a confession. It has been bothering me. I know you know all about it, anyway, so I might just as well tell all."

Lincoln then said he discovered that his wife was unduly intimate with another man, and that Shoupe and he found this man in the house, but he fled as the two entered. He said that after this incident his wife tried to poison him on several occasions.

Finally he told Shoupe that he intended to have his coffee and cocoa analyzed to prove his wife was trying to poison him.

Shoupe said he would not assist in any plan tending to incriminate his sister, but that it would be all right for Lincoln to get a divorce on any other grounds.

On the night of January 10, 1923, Lincoln said, they were seated at the table, and Shoupe was pouring out the cocoa. He upbraided his sister for attempting to poison her husband, and then began a quarrel. Mrs. Lincoln flew into a fit of anger and ran into a bedroom where she had a pistol under a mattress. When she came out she fired three shots at her brother, every bullet entering his head. Lincoln says he jumped up and seized a poker and knocked her senseless.

He said the question of disposing of the bodies gave him considerable worry, but he finally dragged the body of Shoupe to the greenhouse, sawed off the legs, arms and head and burned them in a big six-section boiler. Then he dragged out his wife's body and disposed of it in the same way.

Two Toronto hotelkeepers have licenses cancelled permanently by Ontario License Commission.

Windsor woman, who had been dead ten days, was found on bed with gas stove burning.

Willie Hoppe successfully defends world 18.2 balkline billiard title against Walter Cochran.

Manufacturers express view that employment should be fair in majority of industries and very brisk in som[illegible]

[illegible] Parker declares that in his [illegible] majority of Presbyterians are not opposed to Church Union.

Manitoba farmers in convention call for repayment of losses by Government or banks to Home Bank depositors.

MORRISBURG PROJECT

Is Greatly Advanced By Visit to Ottawa.

Cabinet Is Prepared for Effective Action to Enable Hydro Commission to Proceed With St. Lawrence Power Undertaking — Waterway Deepening Will Require Much Consideration.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Most of Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet was devoted to a full discussion of the dual question of the development of power on the St. Lawrence river and of the proposed plan of deepening that waterway. Careful consideration was given to the representations made by the large deputation which appeared before the Government on Friday, and by Sir Adam Beck, Minister without portfolio in the Ontario Government, and Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, a few days ago.

As a result of these discussions a memorandum will be prepared within the next two days upon which will be based a communication to the United States Goverment. Although this letter at this time will not go to the extent of expressing Canada's readiness to be represented at an early date in a conference of experts to deal with engineering aspects of the St. Lawrence river problem, such as is recommended by the International Joint Commission in its exhaustive report, it will contain a thorough citation of the facts of the situation so far as Canada is concerned, and, it is understood, will point to the urgency of the power needs of Ontario. This communication, it is understood, will be forwarded to Washington at the end of the week.

Although nothing official can be learned as to whether or not the Government has reached a decision on the question of St. Lawrence deepening, it is reported that the great cost of the undertaking and the difficulty of bringing into line the principal Canadian interests affected will deter the Government from any early commitments. On the power question, though, a way through has been shown clearly, and it is highly probable that effective action will be taken in the near future by the Federal authorities to enable the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission to proceed with its big undertaking at Morrisburg. There are fewer obstacles in the way of the Dominion Government co-operating on this plan than there are confronting it in connection with the deepening question.

DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE.

Neighbors Refused to Shelter Quarantined Family.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—When the home of W. H. Peglar, at 14 Millwood, was swept by fire on Saturday evening, Peglar's face and arms were badly burned, and he was removed to the General Hospital.

The fire broke out in the furnace room of the house which was under quarantine. When the firemen arrived, they found Peglar in an almost helpless condition, endeavoring to assist in the removal of his two children, Delphna, aged 6, and Kenneth, aged 7, who were convalescing after scarlet fever.

One batch of firefighters gave their attention to extinguishing the blaze, while another rendered first aid to Peglar. An effort was made by the firemen, who carried the two children to the street, to have neighbors care for them pending their removal to the Hospital for Sick Children, but the neighbors declined to admit them, fearing that they likewise would be placed under quarantine. Not even the father could find accommodation, because of the fact that his house had been placarded with a scarlet fever sign. With a stiff breeze blowing, the father, mother and two children were obliged to face the chilly elements for a time by remaining on the front verandah, the children being snugly muffled with blankets. The urgent appeal of the father for shelter for his kiddies in order that they might not suffer a relapse from exposure, resulted in friends of the family living at 508 Millwood road in placing their home at the disposal of the Peglar family.

Shortly after their arrival at the latter address, the children were removed to the Hospital for Sick Children, where it was reported that they had suffered no ill-effects.

Succumbs to Wounds.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.—Prof. Bernhard Hoff, an American missionary died Sunday in a hospital at Siangyangfu, Hupec Province, from wounds inflicted about two weeks ago by bandits, who also shot down his wife and kidnapped Mrs. Julina Kilen, a coworker of Northfield, Minn., when they raided the mission at Tsao Yang.

Mrs. Hoff is expected to recover. Mrs. Kilen still is missing.

Gen. Wu Pei Fu, leader of the Chinese military party and commander of the northern provinces, to-day offered a reward of $10,000 for the rescue of Mrs. Kilen.

Mrs. Kilen is reported to have been seen a few days ago, apparently well, in Juchow, Honan Province.

Prof. Hoff and his wife were missionaries from the Swedish branch of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

$100,000 Fire at Kapuskasing.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Jan. 14.—Fire which caused damage to the extent of close on $100,000 wiped out the business section of Kapuskasing, on the Transcontinental Railway, Friday night, burning eleven buildings to the ground.

The blaze started shortly after two o'clock in one of the rooms of the Ontario Hotel and in a few moments the entire building was in flames.

The following places were burnt: Ontario Hotel, Riverview Hotel; the Montreal Store; the Forest Cafe; J. A. Lacroix, general merchant; A. Lafluer, shoemaker; O. Morel, butcher; C. Ellis, druggist; The Kapuskasing Cafe, owned by Chinese; the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. B. H. Wright's Cafe.

Canada Is Paid Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The French Government has deposited with the Canadian Government's agent here $157,500, representing interest due in December on French debentures amounting to $5,700,000. The Belgian Government has deposited a credit bill for $50,000, covering interest for six months on Belgium's debt to Canada.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth—the one food that everybody eats—that everybody likes—and that agrees with everybody.

MADE IN CANADA

RAILWAYMEN MAY STRIKE.

Have Refused Decision of British Board.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Labor leaders planning shares of the spoils of office here were rudely shocked Saturday by John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, that "a strike is inevitable."

This means that unless mediation is successful, 59,000 men, two-thirds of all firemen andengineers on British railways, will quit work at a time not yet announced, but probably next Saturday night.

The men have refused the decision of the National Wages Board, making a reduction of $2 to $5 in their weekly pay. The award actually affects only long distance firemen and engineers, or two per cent. of all the workers in the union.

The political reactions of this strike, if it takes place, may be serious—even to the point of preventing the Liberals from overthrowing the Baldwin Government and installing Labor—should most of the nation's railway system be crippled by Tuesday, January 22, when Labor's motion of "no confidence" in the Government will probably come to a vote in the House of Commons.

The National Union of Railwaymen, of which J. H. Thomas, slated for a Labor Cabinet portfolio, is president, has accepted the decision of the Wage Board, and therefore will not strike, but it contains only a third of the country's engineers and firemen.

Killed In Bath Tub.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Rowena Williams, aged 39, wife of David Williams, of 25 Grafton street east, was electrocuted at her home Saturday evening when she leaned out of a bath tub in which she was standing to change the position of a portable electric heater. The insulation had broken down in the heater, leaving its frame charged, though the fact could not be discovered in ordinary use.

While standing in the bath tub, Mrs. Williams was in direct connection with the earth through the water pipes and the current passed through her body. Her screams attracted her husband, who found her still standing, half conscious, with the heater in her burned hand. In attempting to wrest the heater from her grasp he also touched the pipes and was lightly shocked.

To Declare Political Amnesty.

ATHENS, Jan. 14.—One of the first acts of the new Venizelos Government will be to declare the general amnesty of all political prisoners, including perhaps Gen. Metazas, formerly of the general staff of the Greek army, and one of the leaders in the recent counter-revolution, who is believed to be in France.

The opposition press attacks Venizelos, charging him with staging his return to political power under the mask of a peacemaker.

Drowned In Ditch.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Little Donald Smith, aged two years and eleven months, was drowned on Sunday afternoon in about two feet of water in a ditch north of here on the Tenth Concession.

FRIDAY

Russian Soviet will resume issue of silver dollar.

France exeperienced heavy gales along her coast line.

Hugo Stinnes says war is alternative to agreemnt on Ruhr.

British submarine sunk with crew of 43; all aboard perish.

Aura Lee O.H.A. seniors win interesting game from St. Mary's.

Million and half surplus reported by Quebec Minister of Finance.

Prince of Wales laying foundation for new entente with French nation.

There were 132,905 automobiles from U. S. points entered Quebec last year.

Canadian Olympic hockey team wins from Charlottetown at St. John, 4 to 1.

Captain of Majestic cuts speed of steamer to alleviate pain of little child.

The Inter-allied Military Mission of Control have resumed activities in Berlin.

Proposal to revise French constitution so as to enlarge president's powers.

Republicans are barred from new Greek Cabinet formed by Gen. Dangiis.

Canadian ports are now on equality with United States ports in ocean rates on flour.

Mrs. Richard May, Cobourg lady, with 82 living descendants, observes hundredth birthday.

Three Toronto hotels have licenses cancelled by License Board, because of infraction of O.T.A.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade were making the following quotations:

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.10¾.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

Manitoba Oats—No. 3 C. W., 43¾c; No. 1 feed, 43½c.

All of the above, c.i.f., bay ports.

American Corn—No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 93½c.

Ontario Oats—No. 3 white, 38c to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 92c to 94c, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—Sample, $1.45 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 61c to 63c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69c to 72c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, 70c to 72c according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.60 in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.60, in jute bags, Toronto shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.25, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, per ton, $36; good feed flour, per bag, per ton, $37; good feed flour, per bag, $2.10.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.20, Toronto; second patent, $5.70, Toronto.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—Cattle receipts at the Union Stock Yards last week were hardly as heavy as in the previous period, but the offering was just about equal to requirements. No change is noticeable in prices, and if receipts are not too heavy from now on it is expected that the trade will continue good. The export buyers were in the market for heavy cattle early in the week, but the store cattle trade was quiet.

Hog receipts were decidedly heavy, exceeding 12,000 head, and this caused a sharp decline in prices. There was a heavy run on the opening market and prices were down 25c per cwt. in spots. Bids for the following market were 50c lower and liberal receipts forced the salesmen to accept the lower prices. Trade held steady until the close of the week at $8.25, fed and watered.

Exporters and packers paid from $7 to $7.90, with one lot at $8, for heavy steers. Several loads of finished butcher steers sold from $6.75 to $7.25, with odd lots up to $7.50. Common to medium offerings brought from $4.50 to $6. There was a good trade in cows, with higher prices in spots for heavy Koshers. Some choice heavy ones brought from $5.25 to $5.50, and the bulk of the good butchers from $4 to $5. Canners and cutters sold from $1.25 to $2. Bulls were higher, good heavy ones bringing from $4.50 to $5.50. A few loads of store cattle went back to the country from $4 to $5.75, while exporters took a few feeders from $6.75 to $7.25.

The veal trade held steady throughout the week, although it was inclined to be easier on the closing market. The best calves sold at $13 per cwt., and the bulk of the choice from $11 to $12. Some grassers sold from $$3 to $4.40.

The supply of lambs was heavy for this season of the year, but there was, nevertheless, a good market. Prices remained firm from $12 to $12.50 for the best handyweight kinds. A lot of choice Southdowns brought the high mark of $15 on Monday. There were a lot of heavy lambs toward the end of the week and these sold at lower prices. The offering of sheep was a small one, and good light ones sold from $5.50 to $6.50, with the heavies from $3.50 to $6.

Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day's market were as follows: Cattle, 5,220; calves, 319; hogs, 1,267; sheep, 1,856.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago: Beef steers and yearlings, unevenly 25c to 75c higher; bulk prices follow: Beef steers, $8 to $10; stockers and feeders, $5.25 to $7; fat cows, $4.50 to $6.25; beef heifers, $3.50 to $7.50; vealer calves, $11 to $12.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; 5c to 10c higher; good and choice, 200 to 250-pound averages, $7.40 to $7.50; desirable 160 to 190-pound averages, $7.25 to $7.35; packing sows, $6.75 to $6.85; slaughter pigs strong to 25c higher; bulk strong weight, $6.50 to $7; estimated holdover, 3,500.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady; compared with week ago; Fat wooled lambs, 15c to 25c higher; shorn kind, uneven, about steady; top fat lambs in fleece, $14; week's bulk prices follow: Fat wooled lambs, $13 to $13.85; clipped lambs, $11 to $12.50; yearling wethers, $10.75 to $11.60; aged wethers, $8.75 to $9.75; fat ewes, $6.75 to $8; feeding lambs, $12 to $12.75.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts 300; slow ond about steady.

Calves—Receipts, 3,000; slow; 10c lower, $4 to $15.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; active; pigs, 25c higher; others strong to 10c higher; heavy, $7.85; mixed yorkers and light yorkers, $7 to $7.50; pigs, $6.75 to $7; roughs, $6.25; stags, $3.50 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; lambs active; sheep slow; no change in prices.

Liner Buffeted by Gales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Furious gales which buffeted the liner Thuringia, injured nine passengers and prevented the ship from bringing in six shipwrecked men, who had sailed from a Canadian port to Great Britain, became known when the Thuringia docked Saturday night, two days behind her schedule.

The shipwrecked men had been picked up at sea by the freighter Iva, going east. The Iva advised the Thuringia that the six men whose identities were not learned, desired to be taken to New York. As the Thuringia was pointed for the freighter a fresh storm blew up and it was decided that it would be unsafe to make the transfer. The name of the shipwrecked vessel could not be given.

Cattle Dealer Killed.

CHESLEY, Jan. 14.—William H. Brown, senior member of the firm of Brown Bros., cattle shippers, was accidentally killed here at noon Friday, being crushed between two cars while engaged in loading cattle. Deceased was highly respected in the community, and contested the seat in the Conservative interest at the last election, being defeated by only a small majority. He leaves six brothers and two sisters.

Seat Sold for $88,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—John M. Amory's seat in the New York Stock Exchange, worth about $500 when he came into the organization as a member of the Open Board of Brokers in 1869, was sold to-day to George M. Sidenberg, Jr., for $88,000.

West End Y.M.C.A. swimmers of Toronto defeat Buffalo team in latter's tank.

British Columbia's sound financial position establishes securities in world markets.

University of Toronto beats McGill in intercollegiate senior hockey and basketball games.

St. Patrick's defeat Canadiens, 5—3, and Ottawa wins from Hamilton, 3—2, in National League hockey games.

Summons issued for Home Bank shareholders to show cause by February 12 why they should not pay double liability.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.

Sunday, January 20.—Moses called to deliver Israel. Exodus 1 : 1 to 12 : 36.

Four hundred years in Egypt. And yet they are passed over with only a few words. But Exodus is the continuation of Genesis. It is the fulfilment of Gen. 50 : 24. The time was at hand for the fulfilment of Israel's national life, but before that could actually come to pass, there must be some more special training. "As gold must be tried in the fire," so Israel had to pass through the furnace of affliction before coming out of Egypt. This is the period of the present lesson.

THE POSITION OF THE PEOPLE

Read Exodus 1 and 2. Before the time of Joseph, Egypt had been conquered by some foreigners known as the Shepherd kings. But native Egyptian princes succeeded in overcoming them and driving them out. This change of dynasty naturally altered the condition of the people of Israel who had been favored by these Shephard kings, because they were of the same Semitic race. Thus came the plight of the people as seen in these chapters. The new rulers knew little and cared less about Joseph and his family. The Pharaoh of the oppression is usually considered to have been the great king known as Rameses II. See 1 : 11.

When Pharaoh found that the plans he arranged could not hinder and check the growth of Israel, he put them under conditions that were nothing else than those of slaves. In 2 : 23, we can realize something of their terrible position. They were crushed and powerless, with no hope or apparent prospect of deliverance.

THE PREPARATION OF THE DELIVERER.

Read 2 to 6. But God had not forgotten them (2 : 24) and he was preparing for them a complete deliverance. The story of the birth and infancy of Moses is always interesting, even though it is so familiar. He was preserved in a wonderful way, and grew up with a thorough training in all the wisdom of Egypt (Acts 7 : 22). His premature attempt to help his countrymen led to his flight into Midian, where he remained no less than 40 years, living a very different life from that which he evidently expected would at once follow his effort to mediate between the two Jews. But discipline was clearly necessary for Moses before he could be ready to lead out the people. It is interesting to note that the life of Moses divides itself into three equal parts of 40 years each : 40 in Egypt, 40 in Midian and 40 as leader of Israel. A writer has aptly said that in the first period he was learning to be somebody ; in the second he was learning to be nobody, and in the third he was learning that God was everybody.

The story of the call of Moses (chapter 3) is very striking, and though he naturally hesitated doing so great and difficult a work, God's assurance gave him courage, and he responded to the Divine call (chapter 4). Then came the meeting of Moses with Pharaoh and the refusal to let Israel go. Not only so, but the burdens were made heavier, so that the people lost heart and charged Moses with being the cause of their additional troubles (chapter 5). But the time of deliverance was not far away, and this was "the darkest hour before the dawn."

PERSISTENCE OF THE OPPOSITION.

Read chapters 7 to 11. The Pharaoh who had thus increased the hardships of the people was the son and successor of Rameses, Merenptah. The plagues were nine in number, three threes and it will be seen that they were all calculated and intended, to soften, not to harden Pharaoh. But he became hardened as soon as the Divine judgment was removed, and it was necessary to show him that God could not be trifled with in this way. The plagues would have a threefold result : (1) They would teach Pharaoh the power of God and His righteousness against sin. (2) They would show the haughty monarch that these poor slaves were God's people and the special objects of His interest. (3) They would encourage Israel to trust God as they saw these wonderful proofs of His power.

THE POWER OF GOD.

Read Chapter 12. At last the time came for deliverance, and this chapter tells in great detail how it was to be brought about. Israel had not been forgotten, and God was to manifest His power in a special way. He is never too soon and never too late. After the nine plagues came the last and most terrible, the slaying of the first-born sons. Then would come the protection of Israel and their release from Egypt and its awful slavery. The details of the Passover are full of deep interest, not only in connection with Israel's deliverance, but also because of the remarkable spiritual lessons about our deliverance from sin. Egypt represents the world with its intellectual, social and moral temptations. Pharaoh may be regarded as a symbol of "the god of this world" (II Cor. 4 : 4) who tries to keep people in the bondage of sin (1 John 5 : 19 R.V.) Then comes redemption by the blood of Christ the Passover Lamb of God (I Cor. 5 : 7 ; John 1 : 29).

As we study this part of the history of the people of Israel, we cannot help noticing two great truths :

(1) The Grace of God in the life of Moses. The outstanding points of his character are his self-distrust, which is all the more striking, as coming after his rashness and impulsiveness in chapeter 2 ; his unselfishness as shown in his readiness to have Aaron or anyone else be the leader ; his courage when once he began to deal with Pharaoh. All this was due to his thorough consecration to God. Hebrews 11 : 23-27 is a fine summary of the life of Moses and should be carefully pondered. He might have been the son of Pharaoh's daughter, with all the glory and paower of Egypt, but he chose instead the portion of suffering and shame with God's people, because God was first in his life.

(2) The Glory of God in the redemption of Israel. As we read of Israel's sad lot, we see by contrast the marvellous mercy of God in the deliverance of His people, and in particular we note these three things : His wisdom, His power and His love. The salvation of God was first planned then promised (note the seven "I wills" of chapter 6 : 6-8) then pledged ("I am Jehovah") and at length provided. Psalm 130, the devotional rending is a fitting expression of the depth of the people's distress and the marvel of God's mercy and might.

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TWO GENERALS KILLED.

Fight Twenty-Two Hours in Mexican City.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—For twenty-two hours, beginning at daybreak Thursday, the rebels under Marcial Cavazos and Otillio Villegas fought with the federal troops in the streets of Pachuca without completely controlling the city. Governor Azuara and Generals Benita Garcia, commander of the garrison; Victor Monter and Seraphio Lopez, defended the city against great odds, the rebels numbering more than eight hundred while the defending forces totalled three hundred.

Generals Monter and Lopez were killed during the battle, while the rebel forces suffered heavily.

According to eye-witness, the rebels began their attack at five o'clock Thursday morning by surprising a group of volunteer state guards, forcing them to surrender after two hours' fighting, when Gen. Lopez was killed. Governor Azuara and Generals Monter and Garcia, with the remaining forces, ofrtified a church in one of the city's suburbs, and the fighting continued for several hours. Then a group of women carrying a white flag appeared, suggesting that the federal troops surrender. Governor Azurara refused, and the battle continued. In the late afternoon the rebels dynamited the church. This was followed by fierce fighting in which Gen. Monter lost his life, falling with a bullet wound.

At two o'clock Friday morning the rebels decided to abandon the city, learning of the approach of Gen. Herrero's column from Mexico City.

The federal forces, rushed from Mexico City, arrived at Pachuca after the rebels evacuated it.

Before their retreat the rebels destroyed telegraphic, telephonic and railway communications for a considerable area.

According to the War Department, one hundred and sixteen rebels were killed during the battle. The federal losses are still unknown and detailed reports are lacking.

SATURDAY.

Philadelphia cleans up; 973 saloons fall.

Huge seas prevent diving to locate sunk submarine.

Turk at Kitchener charged with murder of baby.

Woodstock intermediates beaten in Tillsonburg, 4 to 3.

Kitchener Twin City seniors defeat Parkdale Canoe Club, 4 to 3.

King George's address to Parliament will not be broadcast.

Sons of Temperance plan convention on January 23 and 24.

Separate audit of banks' books advocated by Sir Clifford Sifton.

Construction starts on Toronto Suburban western link at Lambton.

Prince of Wales being carefully guarded by detectives during Paris visit.

Ex-Premier Meighen addresses western Ontario Conservatives at London.

Labor party in Britain preparing program for presentation when it takes power.

Western Canada has already received four hundred million dollars for this year's crop.

St. Mary's juniors break losing streak and win decisively from Toronto C. C., 10 to 2.

St. Lawrence power will be available within four years, says Premier Ferguson at Prescott.

Big deputation waits on Federal Cabinet regarding power development in eastern Ontario.

Home Bank depositors name five reasons why they think Dominion of Canada should make good their losses.

Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., declares that expenditures on motor cars, one way and another, in Ontario exceed total value of province's crops for past year.

MONDAY.

Dr. George Sylveser, Toronto, dies after lengthy illness.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.38¾; at New York, $4.26¼.

Britain and France at odds over inquiry into Palatinate.

Fine new mansion of London merchant prince is complete loss.

Serious charges made against former mayor of Hawkesbury.

Strike of railway engineers and firemen in Britain is imminent.

Fiume issue is settled at conference between Italy and Serbia.

Clean up of vice conditions in Philadelphia most drastic in history.

[illegible] held at Midland into

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Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings,"
"Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

"Of course you would not. Don't be foolish, Mr. Yorke."

"You believe me, I hope, sir."

"Certainly. Do go to your desk. I am busy."

Roland went back to it now, his face brighter. And Bede Greatorex thought with a smile how like a boy he was, in spite of his eight-and-twenty years, and his travels in Port Natal. These single-minded natures never grow old, or wise in the world's ways. Another minute, and a stranger had entered the office. And yet, not quite a stranger; for Bede Greatorex had seen him some few years before, and Hurst and Roland Yorke knew him at once. It was Mr. Butterby; more wiry than he used to be, more observant than ever. He had come in reference to the loss of the cheque, and saluted Mr. Bede Greatorex; who looked surprised and not best pleased to see him. In Jelf, the officer expected, was a man in whom Bede had confidence; of this one's skill he knew nothing.

"It was Sergeant Jelf whom we desired to see," said Mr. Bede curtly.

"It was," amicably replied Mr. Butterby. "Jelf got a telegram this morning, and had to go off unexpected. I'm taking his place for a bit."

"Have you changed you abode from Helstonleigh to London?"

"Only temporary. My headquarters is always at Helstonleigh. And now about this matter, Mr. Greatorex?"

"I think we need not trouble you. It can wait until Sergeant Jelf returns."

"It might have to wait some time then," was Mr. Butterby's answer. "Jelf is off to Rooshia first; St. Petersburg; and it's hard to say how long he'll stay there or where he may have to go next. It's all right, sir; I've been for this ten minutes with Mr. Greatorex, have learnt the particulars of the case, and got his instructions."

Bede Greatorex bit his lip. This man, associated in his mind with that past trouble—the death of John Ollivera, who had been so dear to him, who was so bitterly regretted still—was rather distasteful to Bede than otherwise, and for certain other reasons he would have preferred Jelf. There seemed no help for it, however, as his father had given the man his instructions. Mr. Butterby turned his attention on the clerks. As a preliminary step to proceedings, he peered at them one by one under his eyebrows, while apparently studying the maps on the walls. Hurst favored him with a civil nod.

"How d'ye do, Butterby?" said Roland Yorke. "You don't get much fatter, Butterby."

Mr. Butterby's answer to this was to stare at Roland for a full minute; as if he could not believe his own eyes at seeing him there.

"That looks like Mr. Roland Yorke!"

"And it is him," said Roland. "He is a clerk here. Now then, Butterby!"

"I beg to state that I have full confidence in all my clerks," interposed Mr. Bede Greatorex.

"Just so," acquiesced the detective. "Mr. Greatorex senior thinks the same. But it is requisite that I should put a few questions to them for all that. I can't see my way clear until I shall have ascertained the movements of every individual clerk this house employs, from the time the cheque was put into your desk yesterday, sir. And I mean to do it," he concluded with composure.

He was proceeding to examine the clerks, holding a worn note-book in his hand to pencil down any answer that might strike him, when Bede Greatorex again interposed, conscious that this might be looked upon by some of them as an unpardonable indignity.

"I cannot think this necessary, Mr. Butterby. We place every confidence in our clerks; I repeat it emphatically. Mr. Brown and Mr. Jenner have been with me for some years now; Mr. Hurst and Mr. Yorke are gentlemen."

"I know who they two are; knew them long before you did, sir; and their fathers, too. Dr. Yorke, the late prebendary, put some business into my hands once. But now, just leave this matter to me, Mr. Bede. Your father has done me the honor to leave it in my hands; and excuse me for saying it, so must you. All these four, now present to hear you mention their names with respect, understand just as well that what I do is an ordinary matter of form the law's officers require to be gone through, as if I paid 'em the compliment to say so."

"Oh, very well," said Bede, acquiescing more cheerfully. "Step in to my private room with me for a moment first, Mr. Butterby."

He held the door open as he spoke; but, before the officer could turn to it, Mr. Greatorex came in. Bede shut the door again, and nodded to Mr. Butterby as much as to say, "Never mind now."

And so the questioning of the clerks began. Mr. Greatorex stayed for a short while to listen to it, and talked to them all in a friendly manner, as if to show that the procedure was not instituted in consequence of any particular suspicion, rather as an investigation in which the house, masters, and clerks, were alike interested. The head clerk went on with his work during the investigation as calmly as if Mr. Butterby had been a simple client; the questions put to him, as to his own movements on the previous day, he answered quietly, calmly, and satisfactorily. Roland never wrote a single line during the whole time; he did nothing but stare; and made comments with his usual freedom. The inquiry narrowed itself to this side of the house; the rest of the clerks being able to prove, individually, that they had not been near Mr. Bede's room during the suspicious hours on the previous day. Whereas it appeared, after some considerable sifting, that each one of these four could have entered it at will, and unseen. What with the intervening dinner-hour, and sundry out-door commissions, every one of them had been left alone in the office separately for a greater or less period of time. It also came out that, with the exception of Jenner, each had been away from the office quite enough to go to the bank with the cheque, or to send it and secure the money. Roland Yorke, taking French leave, had stayed a good hour and a quarter at his dinner, having departed for it at a quarter past one. Mr. Brown had been out on business for the house from one till half-past two; and Mr. Hurst, who went to the stamp office, was away nearly as long. In point of fact, the chief office-keeper had been little Jenner, who came back from dinner at half-past one.

"And now," said the detective, after putting up the pocket-book, in which he had pencilled various of the above items of intelligence, "I should like to get a look at this desk of yours, Mr. Bede Greatorex."

Bede led the way to his room and shut himself in with the detective. While apparently taking no notice whatever of the questions put to his clerks, keeping his head bent over some papers as if his very life depended on their perusal, he had in reality listened keenly to the answers of all. Handing over the key of his table-desk, he allowed the officer to examine it at will, and waited.

"Mr. Butterby, I do not wish any further stir made in this business."

Had Mr. Butterby received a cannon-ball on his head he could scarcely have experienced a greater shock of surprise, and for once made no reply. Bede Greatorex calmly repeated his injunction, in answer to the perplexed gaze cast on him. He wished nothing more done in the matter.

"What on earth for?" cried Mr. Butterby.

"I shall have to repose some confidence in you," pursued Mr. Bede. "It will be safe, I presume?"

Butterby quite laughed at the question. Safe! With him! It certainly would be.

"And yet I can but trust you partially," resumed Bede Greatorex. "Not for my own sake; I have nothing to conceal, and should like things fully investigated; but for the sake of my father and family generally. Up to early post-time this morning I was more anxious for Jelf, that he might take the loss in hand, than ever my father was."

Bede Greatorex paused. But there came no answering remark from his attentive listener, and he went on again.

"I received a private note by this morning's post which altered the aspect of things, and gave me a clue to the real taker of the cheque. Only a very faint clue—a suspicion rather—and, that, vague and uncertain; but enough to cause me, in the doubt, to let the matter drop. In fact there is no choice left for me. We must put up with the loss of the money."

Mr. Butterby sat with his hands on his knees, a favorite attitude of his.

"I don't quite take you, Mr. Greatorex," said he. "You must speak out more plainly."

Bede Greatorex paused in hesitation. This communication was distasteful, however necessary he might deem it, and he felt afraid of letting a dangerous word slip inadvertently.

"The letter was obscure," he slowly said, "but, if I understood it aright, the proceeds of the cheque have found their way into the hands of one whom neither my father nor I would prosecute. To do so would bring great pain upon us both, perhaps injury. The pain to my father would be such that I dare not show him the letter, or tell him I have received it. For his sake, Mr. Butterby, you and I must both hush the matter up."

Mr. Butterby felt very much at sea. A silent man by nature and habit, he sat still yet, and listened for more.

"There will be no difficulty, I presume?"

"Let us understand each other, sir. If I take your meaning correctly, it is this: somebody is mixed up in the affair whose name it won't do to bring to light. One of the family, I suppose?"

Mr. Butterby had to wait for an answer. Bede Greatorex paused ere he gave it.

"If not an actual member of the family, it is one so nearly connected with it, that he may almost be called such."

"It's a man, then?"

"It is a man. Will you work with me in this, so as to keep suspicion from my father? Tacitly let him think you are doing what you can to investigate the affair. When no result is brought forth, he will suppose you have been unsuccessful."

"Of course, sir, if you tell me I am not to go on with it, why I won't, and it is at an end. Law bless me! Lots of things are put into our hands one day; and the next the family comes and says, Hush 'em up."

"So far good, Mr. Butterby. But now, I wish you, for my own satisfaction, to make some private investigation into it. Quite secretly, you understand; and if you can learn anything as to the thief, bring the news quietly to me."

Mr. Butterby thought this was about as complete a contradiction to what had gone before as it had been ever his lot to hear. Bede Greatorex put his elbow on the table and his hand to his head as he spoke.

"If I were able to confide to you the whole case, Mr. Butterby, you would see how entirely it is encompassed with doubts and difficulties. I have reason to fancy that the purloiner of the cheque out of this desk must have been one of the clerks in my room. I think this for two reasons; one is, that I don't see how anybody else could have had access to it."

"But, sir, you stood it out to their faces just now that you did not suspect them."

"Because it will not do for them to know that I do. I assure you, Mr. Butterby, this is a most delicate and dangerous affair. I wish to my heart it had never happened."

"Do you mean that the clerk, in taking it—if he did take it—was acting as the agent of some other party?"

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Bede Greatorex nodded. "Yes, only that."

"But that's enough to transport him, you know," cried Butterby, slightly losing the drift of the argument.

"If we could bring him to book, yes. But that must not be done. I don't see who else it could have been," added Bede, communing with himself rather than addressing Mr. Butterby; and his face wore a strangely perplexed look.

"Could any of the household—the maid-servants, for instance—get into this here room?" asked Mr. Butterby.

"There's not one of them would dare to risk it in the day-time. They are in the other house. No, no; I fear we must look to one of the young men in the next room."

Mr. Butterby nodded with satisfaction: matters seemed to be taking a more reasonable turn.

"Let's see; there's four of them," he began, beginning to tell the clerks off on his fingers. "The manager, Brown, confidential, you said, I think——"

"I did not say confidential," interrupted Bede Greatorex. "I said we placed great confidence in him. There's a distinction, Mr. Butterby."

"Of course. Then there's the little man, Jenner; and the others, Hurst and Yorke. Have you any doubt yourself as to any one of them?" quickly asked Mr. Butterby, looking full at the lawyer.

Bede Greatorex hesitated. "I cannot say I have. It would be so wrong, you know, to cast a doubt on either, when there is not sufficient cause; nothing but what may be a passing fancy."

"Speak out, Mr. Greatorex. It's all in the day's work. If there is really nothing, it won't hurt him; if there is, I may be able to follow it up. Perhaps it's one of the two gentlemen?"

"If it be any one of the four, Mr. Hurst."

The detective so far forgot his good manners as to break into a low whistle.

"Mr. Hurst! or Mr. Yorke, do you mean?" he cried, in his surprise.

"Not Mr. Yorke, certainly. Why should you think of him?"

"Oh, for nothing," carelessly answered Butterby. "Hurst seems an upright young man, sir."

"It is so trifling a doubt I have of him, the lifting of a straw, as may be said, that I should be sorry to think he is not upright. Still, I have reason for deciding that he is the most likely, of the four, for doubt to attach to."

At that moment, the gentleman in question interrupted them — Josiah Hurst; bringing a message to Mr. Bede. An important client was waiting to see him. Mr. Butterby took a more curious look at the young man's countenance than he had ever done in the old days at Helstonleigh.

"The lawyer's wrong," thought he to himself. "He is no thiever of cheques, he isn't."

"I shall be at liberty in one minute, Mr. Hurst. Shut the door. You understand?" he added in a low tone to the detective, as they stood up together in parting. "All that I have said to you must be kept secret; doubly secret from my father. He must suppose you at work, investigating; whereas, in point of fact, the thing must drop. Only, if you can gain any private information, bring it to me."

Mr. Butterby answered by one of his emphatic nods. "You see there's nothing come up yet about that other thing," he said.

"What other thing?"

"The death of Mr. Ollivera."

"And not likely to," returned Bede Greatorex. "That was over and done with at the time."

"Just my opinion," said the detective. "Jenner was his clerk in chambers."

"Yes. A faithful little fellow."

"Looks it. Who's the other one—Mr. Brown?"

"I can only tell you that he is Mr. Brown; I know nothing of his family. We have had him three or four years."

ROLAND YORKE 9. 1923.

"Had a good character with him, I suppose? Know where he'd been and all that?"

"Undoubtedly. My father is particular. Why do you ask?"

"Only because he is the only one in your room that I don't know something of. Good morning, Mr. Bede."

Bede shut the door, and Mr. Butterby walked away, observing things indoors and out with a keen eye, while he ruminated on what he had heard. Sundry reports, connected with the domestic life of Bede Greatorex, were familiar to his comprehensive ears.

"It's a rum go, this," quoth he, making his comments. "He meant his wife, he did; I'd a great mind to say so. Hush it up? of course they must. And Madam keeps the forty-four pounds. But now—does he suspect it might have been one of the clerks helped her to it, or was it only a genteel way of stopping my questions as to how the 'member of the family' could have got indoors to the desk? She grabbed his key, she did, and took out the cheque herself: leastways I should say so. Stop a bit, though. Who cashed it at the bank? Perhaps one of 'em did help her. 'Twasn't Hurst; I know; nor little Jenner, either. Don't think it was young Yorke, in spite of that old affair at Galloway's. T'other, Brown, I don't know. Any way," concluded Mr. Butterby, his thoughts recurring to Bede Greatorex, and his wife, "he has got his torment in her; and he shows it. Never saw a man so altered in all my life."

That the presence of the police agent in the office had not been agreeable to the clerks will be readily understood. It had to be accepted for an evil; as other evils must be for which there is no help. Roland Yorke felt inclined to resent it openly, and thought the fates were against him still, as they had been at Port Natal. What with that unlucky question of Hurst's and the appearance of Butterby on the scene, both recalling the miserable escapade of years ago that he would give all the world to forget, Roland, alike hot-headed and hot-hearted, was in a state of mind to do any mad thing that came uppermost. And the morning wore away.

"Why don't you go to dinner, Mr. Yorke?"

The question came from the manager. Roland in his perplexity of mind and feelings, has unconsciously let the usual time slip by. Catching up his hat, he tore through the street at speed until he reached the bank, into which he went with a burst.

"I want to see one of the principals."

What with the haste, the imperative demand, and the imposing stature and air, Roland was at once attended to, and a gentleman, nearly as little as Jenner, came forward.

"Look here," said Roland. "Just you bring me face to face with the fellow who cashed that cheque yesterday. The clerk, you know."

"Which cheque?" came the very natural question from the little gentleman, as he gazed at the applicant.

"The one there's all this shindy over at Greatorex and Greatorex's. Drawn out in favor of old Dick Yorke."

Of course it was not precisely the way to go about things. Before Roland's request was complied with, a little information was requested as to what his business might be, and who he was.

"I am Mr. Roland Yorke?"

"Any relation to Sir Richard?"

"His nephew by blood; none at all by friendliness. Old Dick—but never mind him now. If you'll let me see the clerk, sir, you will hear what I want with him."

The clerk, standing at elbow behind the counter, had heard the colloquy. Roland dashed up to him so impulsively that the little gentleman could with difficulty keep pace.

"Now, then," began Roland to the wondering clerk, "look at me—look well. Am I the man who presented that cheque yesterday?"

"No, sir, certainly not," was the clerk's reply. "There's not the least resemblance."

"Very good," said Roland, a little calming down from his fierceness. "I thought it well to came and let you see me; that's all."

"But why so?" asked the principal, thinking Sir Richard Yorke's nephew, though a fine man, must be rather an eccentric one.

"Why! why, because I'm in Bede Greatorex's office, and we've had a policeman amongst us this morning looking us up. They say the cheque was brought here by a tall fellow with black whiskers. As that description applies to me, and to none of the others, I thought I'd come and let you see me. That's all. Good morning."

Dashing out in the same commotion that he had entered, Roland, still neglecting his dinner, went skimming back to the house of Greatorex and Greatorex. Not to enter the office, but to pay a visit to Mrs. Bede's side of it. Not very long before this hour, Mr. Bede, all the cares of his business on his shoulders, not the least of them being the new one connected with the abstracted cheque, went upstairs for luncheon and a few minutes' relaxation. He found his wife full of her cares. Mrs. Bede Greatorex had cards out for that afternoon, bidding the great world to a Kettle-drum; and she was calculating what quantity of ices and strawberries to order in, with sundry other momentous questions.

"Yes, that quantity of ice will be sufficient; and be sure take care that you have an abundance of strawberries," concluded Mrs. Bede to the attendant, who had been receiving her orders. "Chocolate? Of course. Where's the use of asking senseless questions? Bede," she added, seeing her husband standing there, "I know how you detest the smell of chocolate, saying it makes you as sick as a dog, and brings on headaches; but I cannot dispense with it in my rooms. Other people give it, and so must I."

"Give what you like," he said wearily. "What is it you are going to hold? A ball?"

"A ball in the afternoon! Well done, Bede! It's a drum."

"The house is never free from disturbance, Louisa," he rejoined, as a man pushed by with a table.

"You should let me live away from it. And then you'd not smell the chocolate. And the doors would not be impeded for ever with carriages, as you grumble they are. With a house in Hyde Park——"

"Hush!" said Bede in a whisper. "What did I tell you the other day?—That our expenses are so large, I could not live elsewhere if I would. Don't wear me out with this everlasting theme, Louisa."

It was not precisely the hearth for a man, oppressed with the world's troubles, to find refuge in; neither was she the wife. Bede sighed in very weariness, and turned to go away. A great noise on the stairs, as if a coach-and-six were coming up in fierce commotion, followed by smart knocking at the iron door. Bede turned to escape, thinking it might possibly be the advance guard of the Drum. Nobody but Mr. Roland Yorke. And Roland (who had come up on a vain search after Miss Channing) seeing his master there, at once began to tell of where he had just been and for what purpose. To keep his own counsel on any matter whatever, would have been extremely difficult to Roland.

"It is said, you know, Mr. Bede, that the man, who cashed the cheque and got the money, was a tall fellow with black whiskers; so I thought it well to go and show myself. I am tall," drawing up his head; "I've got black whiskers," pushing one side forward with his hand; "and nobody else in your room answered to the description."

"It was very unnecessary, Mr. Yorke. You were in Port Natal."

"In Port Natal!" echoed Roland, staring. "What has Port Natal to do with this?"

Bede Greatorex slightly laughed.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

In his self-absorption, he had suffered his mind to run on other things.

"As to unnecessary—I don't think so, after what that ill-natured Hurst said. And perhaps you'd not, sir, if you knew all," added simple Roland, thinking of Mr. Galloway's bank-note. "Anyway I have been to the bank to show myself."

"What did the bank say to you?" questioned Bede, his tone one of light jest.

"The bank said I was not in the least like the fellow; he was tall, but not as tall as me, and they are nearly sure he had a beard as well as whiskers. I thought I'd tell you, sir."

Mrs. Bede, listening to this with curious ears, inquired what the trouble was, and heard for the first time of the loss of the cheque, the probable loss of the forty-four pounds. Had Mr. Butterby been present to mark her surprise, he might have put away his opinion that she was the recipient alluded to by Bede Greatorex, and perhaps have mentally begged her pardon for the mistaken thought.

"Will you come to my kettle-drum, Mr. Roland?"

"No, I won't," said Roland. "Thank you all the same," he added a minute after, as if to atone for the bluntness of the reply. "I've been put out to-day uncommonly, Mrs. Greatorex; and when a fellow is, he does not care for drums and kettles."

However, when the kettle-drum was in full swing about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the stairs were crowded with talkers and trains, Roland, thinking better of it, elbowed his way up amidst. People who did not know him, thought he must be from the Court at least; the Lord Chamberlain, or some such great man, for Roland had a way of holding his own and tacitly asserting himself, like nobody else. He caught sight of Gerald, who averted his head at once; he saw Mrs. Hamish Channing, and she was the only guest he talked to. Roland was again looking for Annabel. He found her presently in the refreshment room, seeing that Miss Jane did not make herself ill with strawberries and cream. Into her ear, very much as though it had been a rock of refuge, Roland confided his wrongs: Mr. Hurst's semi-accusation of him in regard to the loss, his errand to the bank, and in short all the events of the morning.

"I couldn't have done it by him," said Roland. "Had he made a fool of himself when he was young and wicked, I could no more have flung it in his teeth in after-years, to twist his feelings, than I could twist yours, Annabel. When I've been repenting of the mad act ever since; never going to my bed at night or rising in the morning without thinking of it, and hoping and planning how best to recompense every soul that suffered by it! It was too bad of him."

"Yes, it was," warmly answered Annabel. "Roland, I never liked that Josiah Hurst."

CHAPTER XIV.

Gerald Yorke In a Dilemma.

Mr. Gerald Yorke stood in his chambers—as he was pleased to style the luxurious rooms he occupied in a most fashionable quarter of London. He was occupied very much as Mrs. Bede Greatorex had been earlier in the day — namely casting a glance round his rooms and the supplies of good things just brought into them. For Gerald was to give a wine and supper party that night. Running counter to the career planned for him—the Church—Gerald had embarked on one of his own choosing. He determined to be a public man; and had private ambitious visions of a future premiership. He came to London, got introductions through his family connections, and hoped to be promoted to some Government appointment to start with. As a preliminary step, he plunged into society and high living; going out among the great world and receiving men in return. This requires some amount of cash, as everybody who has tried it knows, however unlimited the general credit may be; and Gerald Yorke labored under the drawback of possessing none. A handsome present from Lord Carrick when his lordship was in funds, of a five-pound note, screwed out of his mother's shallow purse, constituted his resources. So Gerald did as a vast many more do—he took to writing as a temporary means of living.

Look at him as he stands there with his back to the fireplace; the tall, fine man in his evening dress. But there is a savage frown of perplexity and temper on his generally cynical face, for something has occurred to annoy him. And yet, that had been in its earlier part such a red-lettered day! In the morning Gerald had put the finishing conclusion to his book, and complacently written the title. In the afternoon he had been introduced to a great literary done at Mrs. Bede Greatorex's drum, who might prove of use in the future. Calling in later upon a friend, he had taken some dinner with him, and then returned home and dressed for the opera, his supper guests being bidden for twelve o'clock. He was just going out on his way to the opera, when two letters met his eye, which he had overlooked on entering. The one, he saw, was in the handwriting of a creditor who was becoming troublesome; the other in that of his wife and marked "Immediate."

Gerald Yorke had been guilty of one imprudent act, for which there was no cure. When only twenty-one, he had married. The young lady, Winnifred Eales, was of no family, and did not possess a fraction of money. Gerald was taken by her pretty face, and was foolish enough to marry her off-hand; saddling himself with a wife without having the wherewithal to keep one. Little did Gerald Yorke's acquaintances in London suspect that the fast and fashionable young man, (only in his twenty-sixth year now, though looking older) had a wife and three children! Had the question been put to Gerald, "Are you married?" he would have briefly acknowledged it; but he never volunteered the information. His wife was his wife; he did not wish to repudiate either her or the children; but he had long ago found them an encumbrance, and kept them in the background. To do so was less cost. Had Gerald come into two or three thousand a year, he would have set up his tent grandly, have had his family home to it forthwith, and introduced them to the world: until that desirable time should arrive, he had meant them to remain in the little country cottage-home in Gloucestershire, where he had placed them, and where they knew nobody. But that his wife was tolerably patient and very persuadable, she would have struck long before. In fact she was little better than a child herself, and not by any means a strong-minded one. But the crises had come. Gerald tore open the letter, with its ominous word "Immediate," and found unwelcome news. For two or three blissful moments, he did not believe his eyesight, and then the letter was dashed down in vehement passion.

"Winny's mad!"

Winny (as Gerald's wife was generally called) tired of her lonely home, of the monotonous care of her children, tired above all of waiting month after month, year after year, for the fulfilment of his promises to put matters upon a more satisfactory footing, had taken the initiative into her own hands. She informed her husband that she had given up the cottage, sold off its furniture by auction, and should arrive with the children in London at three o'clock the next day, where he must meet her if he could! if not, they should drive at once to him at his chambers, or to his club, the Young England. Gerald stood very much as if he had received a blow that blinded him. What was he to do with them when they came? Never in all his life had he been so pushed into a corner. The clock went ticking on, on; but Gerald did not heed it. His servant came in, under pretence of bringing a dish of fruit, and ventured to remind him of the engagement at the opera, truly thinking his master must have forgotten it. Gerald sent the opera very far away, and ordered the man to shut the door. In truth he was in no mood for the opera now. Had there been a possibility of doing it, he would have put off his supper party. The other letter, which he opened in a kind of desperation, contained threats of unpleasant proceedings, unless a debt, long sued for, was paid within twenty-four hours. Money Gerald must have, and he did not know where to get it. He had that day applied to young Richard Yorke (or Vincent, as Gerald generally called him, being the finer name of his cousin's two baptismal ones) for a loan, and been refused.

(To be continued.)

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

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Locating Drowned Body.

An ancient custom was recently resorted to at Boston Spa, England, to locate the body of a lad who had been drowned. A loaf of bread weighted with mercury was thrown into the river. When the floating loaf came to a standstill, they dragged and located the body. In doing this the police revived a practice common in such cases a century ago in England, and still resorted to in other countries even to-day. The last instance of the kind in Great Britain seems to have occurred at Stamford in 1885, when a young man was believed to have fallen into the river. Other means having failed, the searchers, at the request of the man's mother, set a loaf of bread, weighted with mercury, afloat on the water. When it came to a standstill the body was found beneath to the surface.

Contralto Voice.

Small Thomas was asked in a general knowledge examination paper to define a contralto voice, and after much thought he wrote the following answer:

"A contralto is a low form of music, usually sung by a woman."

Flow of Great Rivers.

The amount of water deposited by the Mississippi river per minute is 121,500,000 cubic feet. The total discharge of the St. Lawrence is 67,800,000 cubic feet per minute. The area of the basin of the St. Lawrence is 530,000 square miles.

Wear Husband's Skulls.

There is to be found in the Adulman Islands in the Bay of Bengal a race of pigmy people who believe that every child is born with evil spirits within him or her. So the mother, every two or three months, lets the spirits escape through cuts which she inflicts on the body of the child. As a result all the men and women of the islands have their entire bodies covered with scars. The women of the islands wear the skulls of their dead husbands as loving souvenirs. When a man dies the little people blow on his face to say good-bye, bury him, and then desert the camp in which they are living. After several months they come back, dig up the bones and wash them in the sea. Finally they hold a dance in honor of the dead man's skull, paint it with red orchre and white clay, and give it and the jawbones to the chief mourners, who wear them about their necks on fibre strings, like huge stones on a necklace.

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HERNIA IN YOUNG PIGS

Single Scrotal Rupture Common Among the Males.

What Is Known As the Covered Method of Castration Described and Recommended — Mouldy Creamery Butter—Control of Black Scurf of Potatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Scrotal Hernia or rupture behind, is of a very common occurrence in young male pigs. It may affect one or both sides of the scrotum. Single, or one-sided rupture is, however, the one which is most commonly seen. It may be present at birth or make its appearance soon after, and usually before castration. When it occurs after castration it is often the result of a poor method of operating. The presence of rupture in pigs is always plainly noticeable by a tumor-like enlargement of the scrotum and increased bulging of the parts behind, larger than is natural.

Treatment.

The best and most successful means of remedying this defect in pigs is by the covered method of castration. In performing this operation the pig should be so secured and held that its hind parts are kept at a much higher level. This can be done by holding the pig up by the hind legs with the head downwards. This allows the bowels to recede out of the bag, or scrotum, into the belly. The scrotum should be washed off clean with soap and warm water and the skin then painted with a little tincture of iodine.

An incision, two or three inches long, is then made with a sharp knife just through the skin down to the inner covering sac, which contains the testicle. This inner sac is easily recognizable by its smooth, shiny appearance. The inner sac is not cut into but is left intact, covering the testicle. Through the incision in the skin, the testicle in its covering sac is drawn out as far as possible. Care is taken to see that the bowel is not drawn out, but kept confined inside. As soon as this is assured, a string, or ligature, is tied tightly around the coverings and the cord of the testicle, as high up as possible. The needle threaded with the ligature should also be passed through the cord and its covering, and the ligature tied tightly around, thus securing it against the possibility of slipping off. The testicle and its covering sac are then removed by cutting through the cord about half an inch below the place where the ligature is tied. The opening in the scrotum can then be partly closed by putting a stitch or two through the skin. The operation is then completed and the pig may then be let go. As a rule, little attention is afterwards required, other than placing on light diet for that day.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

Moldy Creamery Butter.

Where cream has been pasteurized, moldiness of butter is almost always due to surface contaminations which take place after the butter has been removed from the churn. The air during the summer is always a potential source of infection, loaded as it is, depending on the surroundings, with a larger or smaller number of mold spores. Untreated or inefficiently treated print wrappers and box liners are frequently the cause. Infection has also been traced in some cases to the unparaffined and untreated wood of the boxes in which the butter prints are stored. Walls and ceilings of the box storage space above some creameries, due to the warm and moist conditions which prevail during the summer, are frequently green with molds, from which crop after crop of ripened spores becomes scattered around.

Until such time as buttermakers take complete and thorough steps to destroy mold spores, which otherwise would come in close contact with butter surfaces, moldiness of butter will continue to occur.—D. H. Jones, O.A. College, Guelph.

Control of Rhizoctonia or Black Scurf of Potatoes.

Experiments have been conducted for four years with the object of determining if the amount of black scurf or rhizoctonia can be reduced by selecting tubers free from the characteristic little black lumps or sclerotia, and if treating them with corrosive sublimate and what strengths of corrosive sublimate, and what immersion, gives the best results, in the control of the disease. From results on these experiments we recommend immersion of seed tubers before they are cut in corrosive sublimate of a strength of one part by weight to one thousand of water for two hours. This treatment also controls potato scab.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Featherless Hens.

Hens may lose their neck feathers from a variety of causes. Either mites, change in feed, or individual cussedness may cause feathers to be removed from the neck. If caused by a change of fed you can rectify this condition. If it is a case of feather pulling this may be overcome by giving the bird more range and a little more animal protein in the ration. If it is a case of mites you should purchase an ointment consisting of five parts of vaseline and one part of oil of caraway. This material should be thoroughly rubbed on the parts affected. This treatment should be repeated in three or four days until the mites have disappeared.

Farm credits are not a national cure-all. Credit can help only the man who is making money, or has a good chance to make money in the immediate future.

Rubber Washed Ashore.

The Raider Emden sunk the British steamer Bibby off Colombo, Ceylon, nine years ago. When a cargo quantity of rubber was washed ashore on the Galle Face beach (Ceylon) it was taken by the police to Fort Police Station. In some of the sheets of rubber the following estate marks are just decipherable: Kempsey Estate, Kandagama Estate, Indilande, Bentota and Blackwater. The rubber appeared to have been in the sea for a number of years. It is believed that this rubber just washed ashore, totalling about five carloads represents a part of the cargo carried by the Bibby when she was sunk.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Devoted His Life to History of Dominion of Canada.

Canada is just now celebrating the centenary of the birth of Francis Parkman, the historian, who, though born in the United States, devoted his life to the study of the history of Canada from its earliest days to the taking of Quebec by Wolfe. At McGill University, Montreal, there has been opened an exhibit of Parkman Souvenirs and Sir Arthur Currie is chairman of a committee which will erect a permanent memorial to Parkman.

Half a century ago a tall, spare figure, slightly stooped, sometimes halting in gait, leaning heavily on a cane, was frequently noticed on the streets of Montreal and Quebec. This was Francis Parkman on one of his frequent visits to the scenes of the stirring incidents recorded with such fascination in his series of books on France and England in North America. He came to the fountainhead for his facts. Visits to Montreal and Quebec were incidents in his remarkable career of historical research which, even as a student, had been the dream of his heart. He buried himself in the Canadian woods so that he might drink in the atmosphere of his histories; he followed identical trails so that he might reconstruct the scenes of by-gone centuries; he delved into ancient records in their quiet resting places to obtain from official sources unassailable facts. In Quebec he was a familiar friend of all librarians, ecclesiastic or civil. Poring over ancient documents, reading glass in hand (for, in addition to lameness, he had the handicap of miserable eyesight), he would spend hours copying them out word for word, for while his works are the very oposite of being a mere collection of dry legal documents, he made a point of taking with him to his Boston home a copy of every available paper bearing on the subject that interested him at the time.

Parkman's first visit to Montreal was in 1843 when, a student of twenty, he set out from Boston on an early search for historical materials, examining on the way the battlefields of Lake George and Lake Champlain, coming on to St. Johns and Chambly and visiting Montreal. He gathered notes of the Hope Gate and other important localities at Quebec and, on his way back to Boston through the White Mountains, noted many stories of frontier life and border warfare. Perhaps it was at this time that he made the trip to which he refers in "Montcalm and Wolfe": "I once, when a college student, followed on foot the routes of Rogers from Lake Memphrenmagog to Connecticut."

It was in 1856, the year in which he tried his hand at fiction and published "Vassal Morton," that he made a trip to Montreal, Quebec and Nova Scotia. This was his first visit to the Acadian country.

Desiring some personal knowledge of the French-Canadian people, he spent some weeks in 1873 in visiting several families living on their seigneuries along the shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. "It is unfortunate," says his biographer, Charles Haight Farnham, "that we have nothing characteristic to tell of his frequent visits to Canada. He made many pleasant acquaintances at Montreal and at Quebec, among both the English and the French writers, lay and clerical."

In 1879 he was again at Quebec and in 1886 he made a journey to Montreal, the Lake of Two Mountains, the Chaudiers and the Long Sault and then to Quebec to study in detail the scenes connected with Wolfe's attack.

This was the man who first saw the light one hundred years ago, the man who lighted the pages of Canadian history with his genius for the picturesque; the man who for many years practically blind, never able to use his eyes except to a very limited extent; crippled at times by a chronic affection of the nerves; a constant sufferer from sleeplessness and intense pain in the head, and who trampled pain and physical infirmity under foot, and performed an amazing life-work that would have been heavy even for the strongest physique.

Canada Flour.

Canadian flour was exported to 49 different countries last October, the total quantity shipped out being 1,155,274 barrels as compared with 855,232 barrels in October of 1922.

While Great Britain was the largest customer, taking nearly 400,000 barrels, Germany took nearly 250,000 barrels. Over 70,000 barrels went to Newfoundland, and a like quantity to Greece, while China and Norway took some 40,000 barrels each. Other European countries which bought Canadian wheat flour in October included Belgium, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, Italy, Malta, Latvia, Holland, Poland, Sweden and Turkey. The British West Indies were good customers, as well as Cuba. Countries in South and West Africa, islands in the Pacific Ocean, South American Republics and British possessions, and foreign countries throughout Asia, proved purchasers for Canadian flour.

Seventeen Feet of Whiskers.

The man with the longest whiskers in the United States, and perhaps in the world, has been discovered. It took all of seventy-seven years for the whiskers to reach their record-breaking length, and they are still growing. Their owner finds it convenient to carry them tucked into a bag inside his waistcoat, but now and then he is willing, at the request of a visitor, to bring them forth from concealment and let them fall in a cataract on the floor.

Hans W. Langseth, of Barney, in the breezy state of North Dakota, is the man who claims the honor of possessing the champion set of whiskers, although an aged resident of Elco, Nev., is reported to run him a close second with a growth of eleven feet, seven inches.

Langseth admits frankly that he does not pay much attention to his whiskers any more. They have ceased to interest him as a phenomenon. At a convention at which he was a guest in Chicago the other day he said that he had not looked at them for a year. At that time he found that they totalled seventeen feet.

It is not surprising to discover that Langseth was born in Norway, the land of the Vikings, where the beard was the sign of the warrior and the leader of men. Nor is it surprising that he should prefer to keep his tremendous whiskers in concealment. From a place of honor the beard has fallen in the last half-century to be a subject of humor.

DOMINION'S FUR CROP

SILVER FOX BRINGS HIGHEST PRICE.

Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken In Canada During Season of 1921-22 Was Over Seventeen Million Dollars—Muskrat Was Largest Item In Number of Pelts and Total Value.

The total value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in Canada during the season 1921-22 was $17,438,867, an increase over 1920-21 of $7,287,273 or 72 per cent. The number of pelts of all kinds secured was 4,366,790, an increase over the previous season of 48 per cent. These figures comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch-bred animals.

Ontario led the provinces in 1921-22 in the value of fur production with a total of $4,959,492. Quebec was second with $3,326,626. Following in order came the Northwest Territories, $1,834,015; Manitoba, $1,690,278; Saskatchewan, $1,679,812; Alberta, $1,377,139; British Columbia, $1,568,009; Prince Edward Island; $448,786; Nova Scotia, $188,887 and New Brunswick, $162,421.

Muskrat was the largest item in production for the season 1921-22 both in number of pelts and total value. The number of muskrat pelts shown for the Dominion was 3,060,536 and the total value $4,707,043. The beaver was second in order of value with 232,134 pelts valued at $4,266,767, followed by mink, $1,848,856; white fox, $1,625,017; marten, $1,216,229 and silver fox, $734,002. Next in order of importance in value were red fox, otter, skunk and lynx.

The animal whose value brought the highest individual price was the silver fox, the average pelt of which was worth $147.42. Next in order was the fisher with $74.45. Third place was occupied by the blue fox whose pelt was worth $70.82. Following were white fox, $39.70; otter, $27.26; marten, $20.62; lynx, $20.38; beaver, $18.38; white bear, $18.30 and wolverine, $17.54.

Analyzing the fur trade by provinces it is found that the silver fox is Prince Edward Island's greatest source of fur revenue with a value og $436,940. This is also the case in Nova Scotia where this animal accounted for a revenue of $70,706. There are many important fur-bearing animals in New Brunswick, but the muskrat has a slight lead in revenue with a total of $30,564. Beaver is the source of greatest returns in Quebec with a value of $1,413,082, and likewise in Ontario where it produced $1,861,478. Manitoba's most important animal is the muskrat with a value of $784,979; Saskatchewan's also the muskrat with $1,005,645; Alberta's the muskrat again with $790,073 and British Columbia's the beaver with a value of $545,066. In the Northwest Territories the white fox is supreme with return of $1,043,169, and in the Yukon the muskrat is again found to be the heaviest revenue producer with a value of $79,123.

Of the total fur production of Canada in 1920-21 amounting to $10,151,594 and that of 1921-22 of $17,438,867, domestic fur farms of the country accounted for $388,355 and $626,900 respectively, or roughly 2.3 and 3.5 per cent. of the total value of production in those years. Though the production of fur farms does not yet loom up importantly in the aggregate figures, the retreat of many fur-bearing animals into the north with the penetration of settlement in recent years has been followed by extensive ranch establishment, the effect of which will be seen in a few years in the domestic product sharing to a greater extent in the total value.

Exports of furs in the period under review amounted to $14,978,199, of which dressed furs accounted for only $86,053. Nearly the entire quantity went to the United States, which absorbed the Canadian product to the extent of $10,526,247. Imports to Canada in the same period amounted to $8,151,517, of which $7,025,455 was purchased from the United States, the imports consisting almost wholly of manufactured or partially manufactured furs.

Gains High Place in Newspaperdom.

Kennethe Haig, of Winnipeg, the new president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, paid a visit recently to The Pas, Manitoba, and was introduced to the Board of Trade in this manner: "There are three kinds of Scotch in this country, Highland, Lowland and Haig and Haig." That was a very flippant introduction of the dignified National Press Club president, her very name reliable, substantial—one upon which to lean in this slithering world.

Kennethe Haig is a newspaper woman—or in more special terms, an editorial and special writer on the staff of the Manitoba Free Press, one of the few, if not the only woman in Canada who is considered important enough to be called into the editorial writers' council of the paper. Her nom de plume is Alison Craig, and each week she conducts a very popular page on current topics, particularly interesting to women.

Unfair though it be—in the God-given attributes—the new president of the Canadian Women's Press Club has all with which mankind is blessed; humor balance, tolerance, kindliness, understanding, intelligence and charm.

Seized Many Tins of Opium.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in their war against traffic in narcotics in British Columbia have made 870 seizures of narcotics since November, 1920, when they were instructed to enforce the act.

Couldn't Remember "Ont."

An Ontario motorist who toured New York State last summer relates an amusing little incident that occurred in the city of Albany. The Ontarian drew up to the curb on one of the main streets of the city one afternoon just as three big negroes leisured along. One of the dusky boys noticed the marker on the automobile and stopped, gazing at it perplexedly and scratching his head.

"Ah've been in every State of the Union, every State," he remarked. "Ah've travelled this heah country from A to Z, but Ah'll be dogonned if Ah can remember ever visitin' Ont."

A BIG GOLD MINE.

Hollinger Mine Predicted to Yield a Billion Dollars.

Canada possesses the world's greatest gold mine.

A mine that, it is predicted, will ultimately yield a billion dollars in gold, based on the ore reserves and even more so on what are known as the potential reserve. A mine that is to-day yielding its owners twelve millions and that has paid nearly twenty millions in dividends.

The story of the Hollinger Mine is a romantic one. A quarter-section of its original area once sold for fifty-five dollars! This is the story told of "Benny" Hollinger, the original grub-staker, who sold his interest for the above trivial amount, on which he made a profit of thirty dollars—and lost a colossal fortune!

The fifty-five dollars were spent on provisions and supplies. The Hollinger netted one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in six weeks of prospecting in its pioneer days, by two men, McMahon and Labine, and to-day the mine has a market valuation of sixty-nine million dollars.

The deepest workings of the mine have reached over fifteen hundred feet and the length of the workings make the impressive total of fifty miles, and yet the expert manager anticipates a continuation of values to a depth of three thousand feet, and that even that figure does not necessarily mark the limit of depth. That the mine will yet produce a billion dollars worth in gold, making it the most wonderful mine of any kind in the world, is more than probable.

This remarkably rich area is situated in the Porcupine district of New or Northern Ontario, and its yielding up of its riches only dates a few years back.

Anniversaries In November.

Several notable anniversaries in our own history fall in November. Two or three readily suggest themselves. Take November 11. On that date of the year 1813, British-Canadian troops won a victory over invaders that did much to preserve Canada's position in the British Empire. That autumn two large and well equipped American armies invaded central Canada with a view to the capture of Montreal. Once there, the invaders would have commanded the St. Lawrence river and Upper Canada would have been cut off.

One invading army, coming from the northern part of the State of New York, marched down the valley of the Chateauguay river until a point was reached about four miles below the village of Ormstown. There it was met by a small body of Canadian militia, commanded by Col. De Salaberry, defeated and compelled to hurry out of the province. That was on October 26.

Sixteen days later, that is, on November 11, the second army of invaders that had come down the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario, had been compelled to land a few miles above Cornwall, Upper Canada, now Ontario. This army of invasion was 2,000 strong with six field guns. At Chrysler's Farm it fought a battle with the force commanded by Col. Morrison, consisting of 680 British regulars, 120 Canadian militia, and 30 Indians—830 in all, with three field guns. The invaders were driven from the field, and crossing the St. Lawrence into United States territory, went into winter quarters. These two victories destroyed the campaign for the capture of Montreal. The Battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought one hundred and ten years ago on the eleventh of next month.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Earl of Athlone Is the Favorite Brother of Queen Mary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone (Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., is the second and favorite brother of Queen Mary, and was, until 1917, known as Prince Alexander of Teck, when, by royal warrant, his German title was abolished, and he was created a peer of Great Britain, with the titles of Earl of Athlone and Viscount Trematon, the latter title being now borne by his only son, now a boy of sixteen.

The earl, who is known as a gallant soldier, was born in England in 1874, was educated at Eton, received his military training at Sandhurst and has served as an officer in the Seventh Hussars and in the Royal Horse Guards, seeing a good deal of campaigning against the Matabeles in 1896, winning the Distinguished Service Order under Kitchener in the Boer War, of a quarter of a century ago, taking part in the relief of Kimberly and of Mafeking, and in nearly all of the important actions in the South African campaign.

During the great war he was at the front in Belgium and France throughout the entire four years of fighting, during a portion of the time as chief of the British mission at Belgian headquarters.

Lord Athlone is married to the Princess Alice, only daughter of Queen Victoria's youngest son, the late Duke of Albany, and she is generally regarded as the comeliest of the members of the reigning house of Great Britain. She is of an extremely sunny disposition—full of the joys of life.

Lord Athlone is a tall, soldierly man, who has inherited, in an exceptional degree, the good looks of his father and also of his mother, the universally beloved royal Princess "Polly" of Cambridge, who, in her youth, was one of the handsomest princesses of Europe. Her father, Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, was the youngest son of King George III.

Are Whales Frightened Away.

Hunters and scientists are agreed on the prime necessity of allowing the whale to live and multiply, and the expedition now preparing for the far South in Capt. Scott's old ship, the Discovery, hopes to solve some of the problems that confront both the whaler and the scientist. It was not until 1904 that the whaling industry was started in the Falklands, and last year a fleet of 53 vessels was employed, of which 37 were Norwegian and 17 British. "Blue," "fin," and "humpback" whales are the chief varieties caught, but there has been a surprising reduction in the number of "humpbacks" and a large increase in the "blue" variety, which are the most profitable in their yield of oil. It will be one of the objects of the expedition to discover whether the "humpback" is being frightened away or really exterminated.

NEW RADIO INVENTION

INSURES STRICT PRIVACY FOR COMMERCIAL MESSAGES.

Designs of New Equipment Claim For It Important Possibilities In the Direction of Extended Commercial Use of Other Waves for Private Communication—Static Eliminated.

Privacy in radio communication, by means of a standard land line printer telegraph machine, was demonstrated recently by Chicago experts before the annual convention of the Association of Railway Electrical Engineers. The designers of the new equipment claim for it important possibilities in the direction of extended commercial use of the other waves for private communication, commercial telegraph and press reporting.

Before the 300 assembled engineers a message from a standard broadcasting station five miles from the convention room was typed in the meeting hall on an ordinary "stock ticker" device at the rate of approximately 30 words a minute. Because of purposely jumbled connections in the sending and receiving machines, which, however, were coordinated as between the two stations, signals which were rendered in the convention hall as a clearly intelligible, neatly typed despatch were simultaneously recorded on other sets as an indecipherable conglomeration of meaningless letters, figures and punctuation marks, all devoid of linear spacing.

The key device of the new system is a small instrument weighing less than 20 pounds, known as the Dunmore relay, the invention of Francis W. Dunmore, a staff egineer of the United States Bureau of Standards.

This instrument transmutes the radio impulses into a specially devised land line telegraph code, which, in turn, is recorded by the printer or ticker. In addition to the selectivity function as regards wave lengths, the relay also responds to definite tones, so that interference by sending stations with corresponding wave lengths is reduced virtually to the zero point. The extremely close tuning afforded by the tonal resonance works also for the elimination of static interference, according to the demonstrators.

The signals received in the standard radio set are passed to the relay and thence transmitted to the printing telegraph machine. The primary sending and the receiving equipment are identical to that used in printer telegraphy over land wires. The privacy trick is turned by merely placing the wires of the sending keyboard in improper relationships with the broadcasting pulsator. Then, by arranging the same order of pulsations at the desired receiving station, private communication is possible. Elsewhere, even to stations tuned into the proper wave lengths, the pulsations register an uncanny x-y-z series. The unco-ordinated signals give the code expert a problem which several have not been able to solve.

The broadcasting may be made available to many co-ordinated receiving stations simultaneous—or held for a single station.

Clothes of Bark.

Tree bark is used in tropical Africa to make cloth. In days gone by this material was solely used to provide what little covering human bodies needed. In the making of the cloth the tree is stripped to a height of about ten feet. This bark stripping can be done at twelvemonth intervals, the third or fourth bark making the finest cloth. The inner bark is used for the cloth, and strips from four to eight feet in length are beaten with a mallet to the thickness of heavy brown paper. It is then sundried, when it takes on a terra-cotta shade. Holes and flaws are patched and the cloth is made up into sheets about eight feet square. Strips of fibre from the dry stem are used as thread and the work of stitching is always undertaken by men. In addition, the bark is used for door hinges, drinking vessels, grain drums, cradles, nets, game traps, blankets, fishing lines, rope, cord, and thread.

Tasty Coffee.

French coffee, Turkish coffee, Russian coffee, all have had their vogue among those who are constantly seeking the bizarre; but, in "All About Coffee" is found a recipe which should be weird enough to satisfy anyone's taste. It is "Judge" Walter Rumsey's "new and superior way of making coffee" as given in 1657. "You must take equal quantity of butter and Sallet-oyle, melt them well together, but not boyle them. Then stirre them well that they may incorporate together. Then melt therewith three times as much honey, and stirre it well together. Add thereunto powder of Turkish Cophie, to make it Electuary." Butter, salad oil, honey, and coffee mixed!

Britain's Bulldog.

The sturdy but unbeautiful bulldog has long been regarded as Britain's national symbol and is due to its peculiar qualities of "sticking it." Its blind courage makes a strong appeal to the British, whose national characteristics the dog portrays. So the bulldog was adopted as Britain's national dog. Practically every modern breed of dog has been evolved by careful selection, and consequently each nation has bred the type of dog it particularly favors and which is most suitable for its particular wants. The bulldog is really a relation of the mastiff, whose ancestor was probably introduced into the country by the ancient Romans. With the introduction of the fierce fighting sports of bull and bear baiting, where these animals were tethered to a stake and dogs set at them, a dog of the bulldog type was just the thing. In spite of his most unprepossessing appearance every Briton has a kindly spot in his heart for the faithful, sturdy bulldog.

The Irish of It.

It was during the dry spell and a shower having come up, Doctor Blank remarked to his gardener: "This rain will do a lot of good, Patrick."

"It will that, sorr," returned Pat. "Shure an hour of it now will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would do in a week at any other time."—Boston Transcript.

RARE SPECIMENS.

Scientific Expedition Brings Back Birds, Reptiles and Beasts.

Prof. William Beebe, curator of ornithology of the New York Zoological Society, returns home with a prize lot of specimens on board the yacht Noma.

This was the largest scientific party to explore the Galapagos Islands and the variety and number of birds and beasts obtained by the expedition constitute the most complete testimony of life in this remote section on the Pacific Ocean that the world has ever known.

Four specimens are the first of their kind ever brought to America—giant land lizards, or the conolophus suberistatus; black marine lizards, or the amblyrhynchus cristatus; two flightless cormorants about two feet high and three penguins, which are the smallest variety known and live furthest north of the entire penguin family.

The Noma was graced with almost every kind of bird and beast living on the Galapagos Islands when it came to anchor. Wire netting had been tacked over its lifeboats and each boat contained thirty or forty huge lizards, varying in length from two to four feet and in color from yellow, and a dirty brown to a brownish black. In smaller cages were the marine lizards eighteen or twenty inches long. These are the only lizards in the world that swim.

There were two capuchins, or white-faced monkeys, and two spotted marmosets. On the stern upper deck Sinbad, a very black and amiable spider monkey, was wrapping himself around a pole. Several doves were in a cage against the wall and an adjoining cage was filled with about fifty green and yellow parrakeets. Inside were two varieties of mocking birds, which are very common on the Galapagos Islands, and three young sea gulls found in an extinct crater. These, with the cormorants and penguins, made up the bird colony of the ship.

In a small cage was a little brown pup with a high soprano bark. The cage was labelled "Senorita Bonzo, the Pride of the Galapagos." The senorita is believed to be a direct descendant of dogs which are left on the islands by pirates many years ago. Hundreds of such wild dogs, wild hogs, wild cats, wild goats and cattle were found there, strengthening the belief that buccaneers once made the islands their headquarters.

A striking feature of the dense animal life on the islands, for only one of the group is inhabited, was the fact that they had no fear of humans. Prof. Beebe said he picked the flightless cormorants from their nests of eggs and they made no move. Birds often would light on the heads and shoulders of the explorers. The dogs, cats and goats, though wild in the sense of being unfamiliar with humans, did not resent the human intruders. They treated them as if they were merely a new and larger animal than had been there before.

Beauties of Damascus.

Damascus is considered one of the most beautiful cities of the East. All along the road from Beirut to this ancient city in the desert there are camel trains, almost in a continuous line, carrying the grain of the plains to the sea and bringing back the produce of the Western World. The bazaars of Damascus are the most interesting in the Near East, although they are not so extensive as those of Constantinople. After Damascus, Homs and Hama, on the road to Aleppo, attract attention, set as they are in the midst of wild, desert country, but refreshed by never ending water. Homs is the centre of a great grazing country, and Hama, with its ancient waterworks pumping water in primitive fashion, is the centre of an important silk industry and market. Aleppo is a source of delight, for her bazaars are more primitive than those of any other city in the country and for the same reason full of charm. One can buy any produce of the Near and Farther East from these merchants, the products of the looms of Persia, the silk of China, brought thousands of miles by caravan, and wonderful brass and inlay work.

Where Sound Ceases.

When rising from the earth's surface, the air becomes lighter and more rarified. All of its components decrease in amount; at 30 miles up there is little or no oxygen and the density of the air at that altitude is about one-one hundredth that at the sea level; at 50 miles, the nitrogen ceases, and there is practically no water vapor above five miles. Above 25 miles the air is too rare to transmit sound and absolute silence there prevails. As the air is very rare at that altitude, and as no motes or dust are there, the light waves pass almost unobstructed, and there is nearly total darkness and absence of all color; the temperature, too, is very low, probably approaching that of outward space, this region is then one of dark, cold silence. The fact, however, that meteors sometimes becomes luminous at the height of 100 miles and more, shows that there is an atmosphere of some sort at that height, probably hydrogen, helium or kindred unknown gases.

Restrictions of Plebians.

Roman commoners were called Plebians and were originally forbidden all political rights. They were for the most part poor, and not allowed to inter-marry with the Patricians. They served in the army without pay, were sold into slavery for debt, and could even be cut in pieces for distribution among their creditors. Finding their condition intolerable, the Plebians in 495 B.C. repaired to Mons Sacer, near Rome, where they resolved to build a new city; but this step so alarmed the privileged classes that they granted to the Plebians the right of choosing annually from their own number two magistrates, called tribunes, with power to protect them against aggression of the Patricians. After the lapse of about 200 years the disabilities of the Plebians were almost entirely removed.

Ugliest Cathedral.

The world's ugliest cathedral is in Munich, Germany. Its ugliness is due to the fact that its towering walls of brick are perfectly plain until they rise above the level of the surrounding houses. The other day it was discovered that two great towers are falling out of perpendicular. One has moved four inches and the other nearly a foot toward the west, so that Munich may in the near future outdo Pisa by having two "leaning towers."

WEAK, RUN DOWN AND AILING

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Brought Relief When Other Medicines Failed

Port Mann, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and run-down. I had headaches and no appetite and was troubled for two years with sleeplessness. I tried many medicines, but nothing did me any real good. While I was living in Washington I was recommended by a stranger to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. I am willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. C. GREAVES, Port Mann, B. C.

Feels New Life and Strength

Keene, N. H.—"I was weak and run-down and had backache and all sorts of troubles which women have. I found great relief when taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am able to do my work and feel new life and strength from the Vegetable Compound. I am doing all I can to advertise it."—Mrs. A. F. HAMMOND, 72 Carpenter Street, Keene, N.H.

Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. C

Eight Ladies In Commons

The spotlight of attention used to be focused upon Lady Astor as she sat in the House of Commons—one little woman in the midst of six hundred big, little and middle-sized men—has now to diffuse its beams to all sections of the chamber when Parliament convenes, for there are eight women to answer the roll, three Conservatives, three Laborites and two Liberals.

Lady Astor talked her Plymouth constituents into sending her back to Westminster in the last election, and so did the other two women who sat in the last Parliament, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, Liberal, and Mrs. Margaret Philipson, Conservative.

No longer is Lady Astor the only "noble lady" among the commoners in the House. Two other peeresses won their way to Westminster—her Grace, the Duchess of Atholl, the first woman to be sent to Parliament from Scotland, and Lady Terrington, who, like Lady Astor, is witty and vivacious, but who, unlike the member from the Sutton division of Plymouth, says she is going to wear the best clothes she has when she enters the House of Commons. The Virginia-born lady always satisfied herself by appearing in her seat in a plain black frock with a demured white collar.

Lady Terrington has another point of similarity to Lady Astor in her love of horses and her ability to ride well. She made her campaign among the villages of Buckinghamshire in the saddle, riding one of her favorites from the stables on her farm. It was her second experience of running for Parliament. Her victory was the first the Liberal party had won in her constituency since the free trade fight against protection in 1905.

The Duchess of Atholl is one of the best women linguists in the land and is a fine platform speaker.

The three women who will sit with his Majesty's Opposition on the Labor benches are all converts to the Labor cause. Miss Susan Lawrence joined the Labor ranks in 1912 as the result of the appalling distress she had seen in her investigations of living and working conditions among the poorer, perspiring classes. She is a middle-aged woman, used to sit as a moderate on the London School Board, and since joining the Labor party has been a member of the London County Council which rules the great metropolis.

Miss Dorothea Jewson, most prominent of the younger women in the Labor movement, is the daughter of a wealthy Norwich farmer and a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge. To acquaint herself with the joys and sorrows of domestic servants, she filled the post of chambermaid in a large London hotel.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, in winning the seat for Northampton, defeated the former Cabinet Minister, C. A. McCurdy, Liberal. She has had a wide experience with industrial ills and was the first woman member of the Trades Union Congress, of whose general council she now is chairman. It was largely through her labor and influence that the recent boilermakers' strike was brought to an end. Like Miss Lawrence, who ran for Parliament three times before succeeding in winning a seat, Miss Bondfield achieved her political ambition by trying again, the recent contest being her second for a place in Parliament.

Indian Wheat Crop.

The size of the Indian wheat crop is now accurately known, for it was harvested last spring, and the yield has been ascertained by government officials. In India the quantity is expressed in tons, which, for the sake of comparison, are here converted into bushels.

The total yield for all India is 336,000,000 bushels from 30,835,000 acres. Early estimates placed the yield considerably higher, but for several reasons the estimates were not realized. The Punjab is one of the chief wheat districts, and during the past season wheat in that district suffered severely from rust.

For the first time since 1917-18 a considerable export movement in wheat has now been sustained for several months. From April 1 to August 11 of this year 472,000 tons of wheat were exported from Karachi to foreign countries as compared with only a few hundred tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The monsoon, the great annual downpour of rain, was late in its arrival and rather weak at first, but during July and August the rainfall was about normal. The agricultural situation is generally good.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

MID-WINTER SALE !

We Sell For Less

6 lbs. Rolled Oats........	24c.
Our own Baking Powder, lb. tin..................	20c.
Corn Starch, pkg..........	11c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for..........	22c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap.	25c.
We have real good Jam, 4 lb. tin..................	55c.
Shortening, per lb........	17c.
3 pkgs. Corn Flakes for...	25c.
Laundry Starch, per lb....	11c.
3 lbs. Rice................	20c.

See our prices on Flour, Feed, Beetmeal, Salt and fresh Meat.

WOOD

Hard and soft cordwood.

Stovewood blocks, per single cord, $3.00 up.

Fence stakes and posts.

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Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Don't Read This

If you don't want to Save Money.

40, 60, 50 watt lamps, first quality, 30c. each ; 60 watt Tungsten lamps, 20c. each.

3 x 3½ auto chains, Imperial, $3.25 pair.

Regular $14.50 tires, non-skid, 30 x 3½, $7.50 each.

Best tubes, regular $2.50, at $1.75 each.

Skates sharpened, gramophones repaired. Gramophone needles 10c. hundred. Automobile skates all prices, from $1.50 to $10.00 a pair.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

GIFTS WORTH WHILE

WARDROBE TRUNKS,	$20.00 to $50.00
CLUB BAGS,	$3.00 to $22.00
WEEK-END SUIT CASES,	$1.50 to $18.00
LADIES' COMFY SLIPPERS,	$1.00 to $2.00
MEN'S COMFY SLIPPERS,	$1.50 to $2.00
MEN'S FINE DRIVING GLOVES,	$1.75 to $3.50
MEN'S FINE DRIVING MITTS,	$1.00 to $2.00

Slippers for the whole family

The Haines Shoe Houses

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files. DAVY & ALLISON.

Charles Cooke, Indian entertainer, will be at Grace Church, on Monday, February 14th. 7-c

Mr. John Wilson, Maribank, has purchased the residence of the late Dr. Vrooman on Dundas street.

The second monthly progressive euchre and dance is being being held this evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, Harshaw block.

A hockey match will be played to-night (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at the Napanee Arena between "The Live Wires" of Kingston, and the Napanee team.

Mrs. Dr. Vrooman had the misfortune to fall and break two of her ribs on the eve of her departure to spend the winter at St. John's, N.B., on Wednesday.

At the convention in Kingston last week Mr. T. I. Winter, Newburgh, was elected a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association to represent Lennox County.

Archbald J. Wilson, of Ingersoll, passed away suddenly last week in Montreal, after but a few days' llness from pneumona. Mr. Wilson was the husband of Dorothy Tobey, a former resident of Napanee.

A very enjoyable evening was spent last Friday evening at Mr. and Mrs. Hegadorn's, Westbrook, when they opened the doors of their beautiful home to a host of invited friends. Cards were enjoyed when the prizes were won by Mrs. E. M. Sproule and Mr. S. M. Burt.

At H. H. W. KELLY's grocery you can get 1 lb. tin Seal Brand Coffee for 50c. ; 2 lbs. prunes 25c. ; 2 lbs. raisins 25c. ; oranges 25c. per doz. ; lemons 20c. per doz. ; Belleville butter 45c. per lb. ; gum drops 15c. per lb. while they last. Sugar down, flour down at Campbell House corner.

Grace Methodist Church has made arrangements with New York to secure for Good Friday night, April 18th, the celebrated 7-reel moving pictures of the betrothal of Joseph and Mary; to Jesus in the Temple among the doctors, and the passion of our Lord, the greatest one-reel picture ever produced.

Mr. "Dick" Irvine had the misfortune to drop through the ice into the river on Saturday last. He was driving a Ford runabout and attempted to cross the river on the ice at McGreer's point. When near the shore the ice gave way and Mr. Irvine had to scramble out of the car onto the ice to escape a ducking. The car was rescued from its watery bed on Monday, very little damaged by the immersion.

Mrs. A. D. Leonard, leader of the missionary department of the Yarker Sunday School, which is held the first Sunday of each month, was intercepted at an opportune time when the children formed in a band and read an address, also presenting their leader with a brass jardiniere. The address was signed in behalf of the Mission Band, by Mary Wallace and Vivian Woodhouse. Mrs. Leonard made a very suitable reply.

"Behold He cometh with clouds and every eye shall see him," Rev. 1-7 ; "Christ shall give thee light," Eph. 5-14 ; "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves," I John 1-8 ; "The love of Christ which passeth knowledge," Eph. 3-19 ; "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," Ps. 90-12 ; "She hath done what she could," Mark 14-8 ; "Charity seeketh not her own," I Cor. 13-5 ; "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares," Heb. 13-2.

For love of us He bled,
For love of us He died ;
'Twas love that bowed His fainting head
And pierced His sacred side.

A BIBLE LOVER.

SILLSVILLE.

Mr. J. L. Smith was re-elected Reeve on Monday last by a majority of 46. Mr. Smith has served South Fredericksburgh as Reeve for five years and has done some very fine work. Election day was very cold and the roads were in a poor condition owing to the storm of Sunday. A number of ladies were out to vote in their first municpal electon and it is hoped that better weather next year will enable more ladies to use their franchise.

Miss Mary Mellow has resumed her studies at N.C.I.

Several of our young men have left for Coe Hill and Oshawa to seek employment.

Miss M. E. Stonson spent her holidays with her mother at Marlbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson entertained a number of their young friends one evening recently.

The heavy winds recently broke up the ice in the bay and drfted nets to the east end of the bay, causing the owners considerable anxiety. However, the nets are all recovered and are in place again.

A splendid social evening was held at the parsonage on Friday last in aid of the Building Fund of Sillsville church.

Variegated Burmese Trains.

The Burmese railway officials have solved the question of the illiterate traveller by painting their first carriages white; second class, green; third class, brown. Of course they also are lettered, first, second and third in the usual manner but the native, whether Burmese, Shan or other tribe, cannot read these figures. He can, however, distiniguish one color from another, and he knows that brown is the color for his part of the train. The Burman has quite reconciled himself to the railway as a mode of transit, but whether he goes to-day or to-morrow is immaterial to him. It is quite common to see a party of Burmese peacefully slumbering on the platform while the train is steaming out of the statioin.

Persian Rugs.

In Persia each tribe or family makes its rugs of a distinctive design, which is as much theirs as is the tartan of the Scotsman.

Stockings.

Stockings can be prevented from laddering by putting a row or two of machine stitching round the tops.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Fred J. VanAlstyne spent a few days last week in Roblin.

Mr. Herb Asselstine left on Monday for Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. J. H. S. Derry, Kingston, was in Napanee on Tuesday.

Miss Francis Killorin left on Wednesday last for Flint, Mich.

The Napanee Tankard rinks are Kingston to-day for the first Tankard game.

Mr. Wm. Howitt left yesterday for Toronto, to attend the annual convention of the Ontario Association of Memorial Craftsmen.

Mr. Jas. Moffat, of the Gibbard Co., attended the Furniture Manufacturers' Fair at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

Capt. W. Miles Miller left on Saturday on his return to England.

Mrs. Edgar VanBlaricom and two children, Detroit, Mich., are spending a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vine.

Miss Pearl Hagerman, Bath, spent last week in Toronto.

Mrs. H. H. Gault, Sillsville, is in Toronto to attend the wedding of her son, Mr. Bert Brewer.

Miss Helen Daly left on Wednesday to resume her duties at St. John's hospital, Boston, Mass., after spending a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mr. W. H. Anderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Forestburg, Alberta, is spending his holidays with his mother and aunt, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Doxsee, Bridge street.

Misses Jean and Marjorie Bradshaw, Montreal, are visiting Mrs. M. Bradshaw, Selby.

Mrs. Henry Pringle, Belleville, spent last week the guest of Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Mrs. King, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W .T. Mackenzie, left on Wednesday last for Windsor, Ont.

Judge Lavell, of Kingston, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Creighton, Newburgh road.

Miss Hazel VanAlstyne has returned to Kingston to resume her studies at Queen's University, after spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Marjorie Ransom, of Burnt Island, Scotland, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Coleman, at the Vicarage.

Miss Vyvien Oliver, after spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Nan Oliver, Deseronto, returned to Toronto on Thursday, to resume her studies at the Normal School.

Mr. Frank Stafford, of Traverse City, Mich., has returned home after spending the holidays with friends in this vicinity.

BIRTHS

McConnell—At Roblin, on Sunday, January 6th, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McConnell (nee Miss Bird Hughes) a daughter.

DEATHS

Burley—At Ernesttown, on Thursday, January 10th, 1924, Alfred Freeman Burley, aged 70 years, 2 months, 27 days.

NO "BOB" IN PRISON.

Prisoner in Penitentiary, Objected to Having Hair Cut.

It appears that a rather barbarous practice was stopped in the Portsmouth Penitentiary a number of years ago by a good-hearted warden who did not like bobbed hair. Up to that time the inmates of the Federal female prison were the only flappers of the bobbed-hair variety in Canada. When a young woman was admitted to the prison she had to submit to the cutting off of her locks, a custom that had been always observed, but for which there was no legal authority.

In 1899 a beautiful young woman was convicted in British Columbia of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. She had been tried on the charge of murdering her husband, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. She was transferred to Portsmouth prison to serve her sentence, and upon her admission she refused to submit to the cutting of her hair. She defied the matrons and demanded to see the warden. The matron reported the affair to the warden, who happened to be an official sent down from Ottawa to fill the position in an emergency. He was a man of very fastidious ideas. Upon hearing the matron's story about the new arrival refusing to have her hair cut off, he asked to have her brought to his office, which was done.

The young woman convict was of striking appearance. Her hair was piled up on her head, a perfect wealth to her. It was jet black and glossy. She had beautiful black eyes, a perfect complexion and pleasing features.

"I refuse to have my hair cut," she said, "and I am not going to submit to having it cut, because you have no right to do it. I want the order suspended until I can write to the Minister of Justice and to my lawyer."

The warden replied that he did not give any order for the cutting of her hair and he did not know who did, but he would refer the matter to the Minister of Justice himself, and in the meantime her hair would not be cut.

A report was sent to Ottawa forthwith, in which it was pointed out that there was no regulation and no statutory authority for cutting women's hair. It has been a practice carried on for forty years or more but it had never been sanctioned by any regulations. In due course an order was sent out from Ottawa to the effect that the young woman's hair was not to be cut, and the practice was to be stopped forthwith.

Poultry Necessities.

For profitable egg productions use Royal Purple Tonic, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit, Beef and Bone Scrap. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

"MAIL ORDERS"

No matter how bad the roads are, your mail driver usually gets through.

Send us orders for your present requirements. They will be filled and merchandise started your way the same day as received by us.

AMUSEMENT

"For beating your wife, I will fine you $1.10," said the judge.

"I don't object to the dollar," said the prisoner, "but what is the 10 cents for ?"

"That," said the judge, "is the Federal tax on amusements." —Selected.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS
$2.00 each or 2 for $3.75.

With cold weather here you will want warm night-wear.

These gowns are wonderfully well made from good quality white flannelette.

All lengths.

The Largest Collection of Merchandise, made up and by the yard, to be found in Napanee, under one roof, is at Robinson's

Choose where choosing is best. **No transaction is final with us until reasonable satisfaction is given.**

Our Annual Sale of Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses Starts Saturday, Jan. 19th

Stock sheets tell us that we have too many silk dresses in stock. In order to move them from our store to your home, we have decided to use that time honored custom of price reduction. Every Silk Dress will feature in this sale, the reductions will be so generous "that you absolutely cannot afford to stay away from this sale."

The new, the dependable, the exclusive styles and materials will be obtainable in this Clearance Sale. We have divided the complete assortment into three groups.

GROUP NO. 1—DRESSES AT HALF PRICE

In this group, we have about twelve individual, one of a style, dresses. They come with straight lines and most of them are panel trimmed.

Materials used are Satin, Alltyme Crepe, Canton, Flat Crepe and Vel-Vey.

Regular prices range from $21.50 to $49.50.

Reduced prices range from $10.75 to $24.75.

GROUP NO. 2—DRESSES REDUCED 25 PER CENT

Every "just-unpacked" dress is included in this group. Every garment is particularly attractive and can only be obtained in a very fashionable style, stressing straight lines, pleated panels and tucks. Coat-styles in heavy Crepes are also in this group.

Materials of Canton, Flat and Roshanara Crepes, vie with Charmeuse Satins to win your affections.

Navy, Brown, Taupe, Sand and Black are the colors. Sizes from 16 to 46.

GROUP NO. 3—DRESSES REDUCED 20 PER CENT

"Velvet" dresses are the outstanding numbers in this group You will find them in afternoon and evening styles. "Georgette Crepe" in evening styles are also obtainable here.

The styles are as simple as the materials are gorgeous. No two are alike.

Black Lace and Satin combinations are also obtainable.

Black, Brown, Harding Blue, Shrimp, Opal and Day-break are shades featured. Regular prices start at $32.50. Sale price less 20 per cent.

Last January many women replenished their wordrobes with dresses. This season we offer you greater reductions and greater assortments. Be on hand early Saturday to choose yours.

COATS AT HALF PRICE

$97.50 for $48.75.
$70.00 for $35.00.
$60.00 for $30.00.
$55.00 for $27.50.
$39.50 for $19.75.
$35.00 for $17.50.

No woman can go from our Store without being suited in a thoroughly dependable coat.

Above we have listed some of our reductions, they are exactly half price.

The styles are top-notchers from the best factories in Canada.

Materials are new, assortments are generous.

Sizes for all.

Shop early please.

HAVE YOUR SHEETS HEMMED FREE

For the balance of January we will hem your sheets and pillow cases free of charge. Many people have taken advantage of our offer. Why not you ? Our stocks of Cottons are comprehensive enough to take care of any and all of your requirements.

Our values are below replacement prices.

SKIRTS GROW IN POPULARITY. FASHION PREDICTS A WIDE VOGUE FOR PLAIDS AND STRIPES

Fashionably speaking you cannot go wrong in buying an extra sport skirt. Pleated effects is just another way of saying "sport skirts."

Robinson's skirts are made by the best skirt house in Canada. Pleats stay in because our skirts are properly cut and are individually pleated.

At present we are showing a range featuring Wool Crepes and Wool Plaids. Many of our skirts will match up with prevailing sweater shades. Priced from $5.00 to $20.00.

REMNANT SALE OF STAPLES

You cannot run piece goods departments of any kind without accumulating remnants.

We have a choice lot in our Staple Section.

It is Robinson's way to clear out, regardless of what they cost. Each piece is neatly folded and marked unusually low. Make it your business to see them, you'll find something you need.

In the lot you'll find lengths of Cottons, Towellings, Damasks, Flannelettes, Shirtings, Denims, Cottonades, Prints, Galateas, Crepes, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons.

EARLY SPRING HAT STYLES FAVOR "SATINS"

NEW ASSORTMENTS ARE NOW BEING FEATURED

In January the hat you bought in September feels a little uncomfortable. You would like a new, inexpensive hat to complete the season. At this moment in New York and Paris "Satin Hats" are quite the most correct you can wear, at any price.

Our present assemblage of Satin Hats offers you a splendid assortment, with no two hats alike.

Shapes are still small, the crowns mould the head snugly, while the narrow brims turn up and down. Some of these hats come in metal and satin combinations, while others come in only one tone. Navy, Black and Brown are leading shades. Priced from $4.25 up.

CONGOLEUM GOLD SEAL RUGS

Congoleum Rugs are more popular than ever before. Each season brings new customers. The phenomenal success of Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs is a big word among the members of the trade, due to the fact that Congoleum perfectly fulfills the long existing demand for a high grade floor covering at a low price. All gold seal floor coverings are absolutely guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. They are made in patterns suitable for almost every room in the house.

Women prefer Congoleum Rugs because it is a labor saver. No tiresome beating, sweeping or vacuum cleaning is necessary. The smooth surface offers no lurking place for dirt or disease. Congoleum Rugs lie flat without fastening. It never curls up at the edges to trip hurrying feet or interfere with swinging doors. The patterns represent the highest experience of the rug designers' art. The prices are : 6 x 9, $9.00 ; 7 ft. 6 x 9, $11.25 ; 9 x 9 $13.50 ; 9 x 10 ft. 6, $15.75; 9 x 12, $18.00.

A SPLENDID NEW VALUE IN NATURAL PONGEE NOW ON SALE, 89 CENTS PER YARD

It comes in a deep, natural shade, has splendid weight and is absolutely free from dressing. Now is the time to anticipate your later requirements. The value is exceptional when one considers the quality. Natural Pongee is in demand for many purposes. 100 yds. only will be offered for sale.

MANY SPECIAL OFFERINGS ARE LISTED FOR JANUARY CLEARANCE

Immediate attention is worth money. Silks and Wool Dress Goods' ends to clear at half regular price.

Serviceable winter Coatings, popular colors and weights and high priced materials, to clear at $1.59 per yd.

75 yds. only pure wool Navy Blue Serge, 40 in. wide, per yard, 65c.

Pure Wool Jersey in rich heather mixtures of Brown, Green, Grey and Fawns, circular in style, 54 in. wide. Regular values $2.98 to $3.75, special $1.98 per yd. An ideal fabric for separate skirts and one-piece dresses.

WOMEN'S SILK AND WOOL HOSE REGULAR $1.75 PAIR REDUCED $1.50 PAIR

Silk and wool Hose in the following shades : Navy and Black, Black and White, Brown and White mixtures, also all Black. Sizes 8½ to 10. Regular $1.75 per pair, Sale Price $1.50 pair.

Odd lines and sizes in Children's Underwear reduced.

Odd lines and sizes in Ladies' Underwear reduced.

Odd lines and sizes in Ladies' and Children's Mittens, Children's Ringwood Gloves reduced.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.